The Lethbridge Herald

VOLUME XXX.—No. 160. LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1937. SECOND SECTION—28 PAGES

Modern Cardston—50 Years After

The Herald's cameraman presents here a layout of pictures of Cardston today. You will see some typical Cardston homes, churches, the Main Street, schools, hospital, etc. No. 1 shows Cardston's modern public school with its fine gymnasium; No. 2, Main Street, looking south; No. 3, the Cardston high school; No. 4, St. Thomas Anglican church; No. 5, United Church of Canada; No. 6, Church of St. Theresa of the Infant Jesus, Roman Catholic; No. 7, home of Gordon Brewerton; No. 8, Cardston municipal hospital; No. 9, C. O. Asplund home; No. 10, H. L. Higgs' home; No. 11, a group of homes on a typical Cardston street; No. 12, residence of Dr. J. K. Mulloy; bottom view, Cardston looking southwest. Note Chief Mountain in the background.

—Lethbridge Herald Engraving.

Cardston, Hub of the Southwest

WHEN THE railway was extended into Cardston in the spring of 1905 a new era of development opened up for the growing town. It soon became known as the "Hub of Southwestern Alberta," and has maintained that proud position. Although branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been built into the United Irrigation District to Glenwood and south to Whiskey Gap on the Montana border, Cardston still remains the large trading and social centre of a wide area. Such flourishing settlements as Aetna, Beazer, Taylorville, Woolford, Kimball, Leavitt, Mountain View, Hillspring and Glenwood surround the Temple City and make their contribution to its prosperity.

Cardston is situated in the heart of a rich mixed farming district. Large amounts of wheat and other cereals are raised while as a cattle, sheep and horse breeding centre Cardston is well known. The horse feeding and fitting industry in recent years has reached new importance. Horses are bought up from the farm and range as they are, go into the feed and fitting corrals at Cardston and when they are conditioned are shipped to eastern markets. Not a few consignments have been made to Newfoundland where Cardston horses have met with great favor. Ranching is an important industry.

Tourist Centre

The Temple City lies only 14 miles north of the international boundary and is on the crossroads of three famous national parks: Waterton, 24 miles west, Banff, 259 miles north and west, and Glacier National Park, Montana, 28 miles south and west. Excellent gravelled roads link Cardston with these parks, also with Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, east to Winnipeg over the Trans-Canada Red Trail and south to Great Falls, Mont., and the network of U. S. arterial highways.

The distance by auto to Lethbridge is 56 miles, Calgary 174 miles, Great Falls 237 miles, and Salt Lake City, Utah, 755 miles. In Cardston there is a delightfully situated, municipally-owned auto camp with modern conveniences. It is on picturesque Lee's Creek.

Cardston is substantially built, has up-to-date stores, cafes, banks, theatres, garages, etc. Numerous lovely homes along its streets and avenues are set in well-kept grounds. For the Jubilee the citizens have held a special Clean-Up campaign hence the town has undergone a thorough cleaning. Scarcely a stray leaf can be found in backyards. The town has a population of about 2,000 and old and young have entered heartily into this Jubilee civic beautification effort.

CARDSTON MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH

Cardston schools, with an enrolment of some 600, are modern and well staffed. Cardston is the centre of the Cardston school inspectorate with Insp. A. R. Gibson in charge. It is also the centre of the St. Mary's School Division, one of the first units created under the Alberta "county system" of schools introduced this year.

In Sound Position

Cardston's financial position today compares favorably with that of any town in Alberta. The municipality and other civic bodies are efficiently administered and are in a good fiscal condition. The town is well supplied with public utilities. It has a gravity water system, a partial sewer system, miles of gravelled streets and cement walks and a complete electric light system, light and power being purchased in bulk from the Calgary Power Company and distributed by the town. Part of the system, for use in emergencies, is the town's standby plant equipped with two Diesel engines.

There are a number of small local coal mines in the district and for building purposes gray sandstone of excellent quality is locally available, also clay for making brick.

Oil and Gas

Cardston also has excellent possibilities for important oil and gas development. Twenty miles southeast of Cardston the Terminal Oil Company proved the Del Bonita field while at Cardston's backdoor is the Franco Oils Ltd. This company, headed by John S. Smith, Cardston business man, has had both oil and gas shows in its Cardston well and a subsidiary, Cardston Gas and Development Co., Ltd., owns the exclusive franchise for the sale of gas in Cardston, with a further market in view in other settlements. The company is likewise active in other promising Western Canada oil and gas areas —Unity and Empress in Saskatchewan. The Cardston wildcat was spudded in July, 1934. The company owns 18,000 acres of leases in this dome and 21,000 acres at Unity.

Oil is not a new topic in Cardston. Soon after the pioneers came in "Old Man" Wm. Aldridge, interesting frontier character, was bringing quantities of seepage oil down from the Kootenay Lakes country and selling it to the settlers, but that is another story.

Dairying Industry

Another enterprising Cardston company is the Cardston Creamery, established in a small way in 1913, but now said to be the largest co-operatively owned creamery in Alberta. It has a butter-making capacity of a million pounds a year and refrigeration storage for four carloads. The creamery also handles large quantities of eggs and dressed poultry for the farmers of the district every year. The cheese factory at Mountain View also does a thriving business and helps to absorb much of the milk of that mixed farming area. Under the careful management of S. W. Low this creamery industry has shown steady growth, one of the factors contributing to this being the importation of high grade breeding animals. Hundreds of milch cows from some of the best dairy herds in Canada have been brought in, also a number of outstanding Holstein bulls. All this has improved the strain of dairy cattle found in the Cardston district.

Oyster Shell Industry

An industry that is unique is also found at Cardston. This is the Canadian Oyster Shell Company. The company, locally owned, for several years has been manufacturing and marketing throughout the west a considerable output of mineral feeds and oyster shell used with beneficial results in the feeding of poultry, hogs and other livestock. Behind this industry is one of the gifts of nature to the Cardston district. This is the great oyster shell deposit, a huge ledge of it regarded by the Indians as a rocky ridge, but which was discovered by white men to be a mass of oyster shells, deposited there over countless ages of prehistoric time. They ultimately petrified and today are being developed commercially. The deposit lies 16 miles northwest of Cardston on the Belly River not far from Waterton Lakes.

Other minor industries are to be found in Cardston and the Board of Trade are seeking to attract additional enterprises to give the town's growing population employment and still more stabilize the general industrial life of the community.

— *The* —

S. E. Gust Stores

In 1927, S. E. Gust opened the Cardston branch of The S. E. Gust Stores. Miss Funnel was the first manager. In the beginning the business occupied only the south half of the building in which it is now located, the Canada Customs being situated in the other half of it. But by adhering strictly to the principles of service and fair play, the establishment grew until in the fall of 1929 it was enlarged to include all of the building in which it trades at present.

In 1930, Mr. Gust obtained full ownership of the ten groceterias operating under the name of The S. E. Gust Stores, during the ensuing two years until Mr. Gust's death in 1932 they were known as The Peny Profit Stores. The work started by Mr. Gust did not die with him, but continued to flourish under the capable direction of Mrs. Gust, who carried on the businesses under its original name—The S. E. Gust Stores.

In 1933, Mrs. Gust appointed P. C. Gregson, who had been a Gust employee since 1928 manager of the Cardston branch.

Mrs. Gust and Mr. Gregson recognize that the success of the store depends on the patronage they receive, they thank their many customers from Spring Coulee south to the border, and trust that they may continue to render a satisfactory service to the people of this district.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

SAINT THERESA OF THE INFANT JESUS
CARDSTON
Services every second Sunday of every month.

R. C. CHURCH, HARRISVILLE DISTRICT
ST. STEPHEN KING
Services every first and every third Sunday of the month.

Incumbent Both Churches—J. M. SALAUN, P.P.

Congratulations, Cardston . . .

We join in the tribute to the pioneers whose foresight and sterling qualities made possible the Cardston of today.

Twenty-five years catering to the needs of the people of this district enables us to offer you at all times clothing you like produced by makers whose value is best.

H. H. ATKINS

SHOES—CLOTHING—DRY GOODS.

Greetings and Best Wishes to Cardston

—one of the oldest towns in Southern Alberta—on their Golden Jubilee Anniversary from the residents of Picture Butte, the youngest town in Southern Alberta, and the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.

We extend the handclasp of fellowship to you on the efforts put forth in making possible this Golden Jubilee, which we are sure will go down in history as one of the big events in Southern Alberta.

Elbert Hubbard once said: "Give me hearts that love, hands that work and brains that think." Your citizens who are responsible for the coming event are the realization of these things.

We offer our best wishes for your success, our help if you need it and our support by being in attendance.

PICTURE BUTTE

BOARD OF TRADE

Among the Pioneer Businessmen

The following address was given by Joseph Y. Card, Jubilee secretary, before the Cardston Rotary club:

By way of introduction, the earlier business in the Cardston area, prior to the settlement of the country, appears to have been the smuggling of liquor across the line from the United States, cattle rustling, etc. In order to counteract the lawless element the government placed the Mounties in a detachment at St. Mary's near what was called Collis on the Fort Benton-Fort Macleod trail, so that by the time the pioneers landed here in 1886 and 1887 the Red Coat who always 'gets his man' had pretty well cleaned up the situation.

The first real business for the pioneers, of course, was to get out logs and build homes for the winter. The first trading was apparently done with the Indians, who dealt in beaver skins, buckskin moccasins, coats, chapps, gloves, bead work, tanned buffalo hides, ponies and the like. These were traded for vegetables, knives, guns, foodstuffs, blankets, etc. The first actual money earned by the pioneers was by taking a hay contract for the Cochrane Ranching Company, who were located where Glenwood now is, and with this money sufficient supplies were purchased to carry the little colony through the winter of '87 and '88.

Our first opposition to really settling on the land and farming was from the cowboys of the large ranches, who were reported to have said: "Them Mormons are spoilin' all the good grass." This was surely true because the grass was like a huge mattress all over the country and a sight highly pleasing to the immigrants compared with the dry and dusty valleys of Utah where very little grew without irrigation. Those were the days when cattle raising was our chief industry. The average price for a good steer would run from $40 to $60 and you had little to do in raising it besides branding it and in counting 'critters' after the round-up. O, yes, we earmarked them too, good and plenty because sometimes they did come up missing, especially if they were slick ears or 'mavericks.'

First Houses

In those early days the first houses were built as follows: Thomas R. Leavitt, Charles O. Card, Samuel Matkin, John A. Woolf and Lionel Farrell. These occupied ground in the following order: first, where the Wm. Summerfeldt home stands, the old Card residence is still standing where it was originally built, the Samuel Matkin home still on the same lot but moved back about 300 feet from its original location on the creek bank, which was done during the flood in 1902. This home is occupied by Sid Swan. The rest are gone.

You will understand that there was practically no milling carried on in the West fifty years ago and flour was imported largely and paid for by the sale of the cattle and horses and furs; a number of the men being engaged in pelting wolves, coyotes, fox and beaver which abounded in the district in 1887 and for some years afterwards. The chief radio music was the howling of a number of measly coyotes and wolves near the outskirts of the village!

Market gardening, the production of poultry and eggs and home made butter and cheese was also an immediate source of revenue and the freight wagons plying first to Macleod and then Lethbridge would carry these supplies down for the various settlers and trade them for groceries, cloth, shoes, gloves, chapps, saddles, harness, blankets, etc.

Used Scrip

The need of money or means of quick transfer of credit of 'purchasing power' was supplemented by the use of what was called scrip. This scrip was on a little store which was established co-operatively, as all other things were done co-operatively in those days. For the wages of its employees and for services rendered to the little mercantile establishment, scrip was often paid.

In those days children knew little of money. If they wished to buy something at a store it was an 'egg's worth of candy," or six eggs' worth of rice, or a dozen eggs' worth of sugar, etc. One little boy, whose mother gave him a hen, took the toll of at least one egg a day from this hen for many months and forthwith bought an egg's worth of candy at the little old log store. One day he presented the egg and wished to buy an 'egg's worth of mouth organ!'

Wages 50 Years Ago

Men's wages were around $1.25 a day for ten hours work. In the early days of taxation the government taxes on a quarter section of land were $2.50 or one day's work with man and team on the road. Dance tickets were from 25c to 50c but this took the young man and his partner. Such a thing as a lady paying for a dance ticket or a show was unheard of. In those early times ladies demanded and received more respect and attention than many do today and were always considered as the gentler sex. There is quite a contrast between the sweet modeste of the early nineties and the college co-ed of 1937! Smoking among women was never seen excepting among the squaws.

As commonplace problems require a common solution and common enemies a common defence, so the people in the new country were associated together to battle out the new problems in an untried land in community fashion. None tried to beat the other neighbor to the best piece of land but they all met in council and discussed the matter and drew lots for their various farms. When the town was settled and the lots were divided, each family took a quarter of a block and received them in some equitable and satisfactory way while the only two bachelors in the town received two-thirds of a lot. These two lots were turned over to Wm. and Robert Newton.

"Aunt" Zina's Investment

The first need was a saw mill and again the community threw in their hard earned dollars and Mrs. Zina Young Card, wife of C. O. Card, who had inherited some money from the estate of her father, Brigham Young was the largest shareholder. This was also

CARDSTON'S WAR MEMORIAL

This simple but impressive Memorial to the fallen heroes of the World War stands in the Court House Square. The Court House and one of the L.D.S. churches are pictured in the background. The setting is a beautiful one.

"OLD TIMERS"
AND
"YOUNG TIMERS"

We Salute You

AND

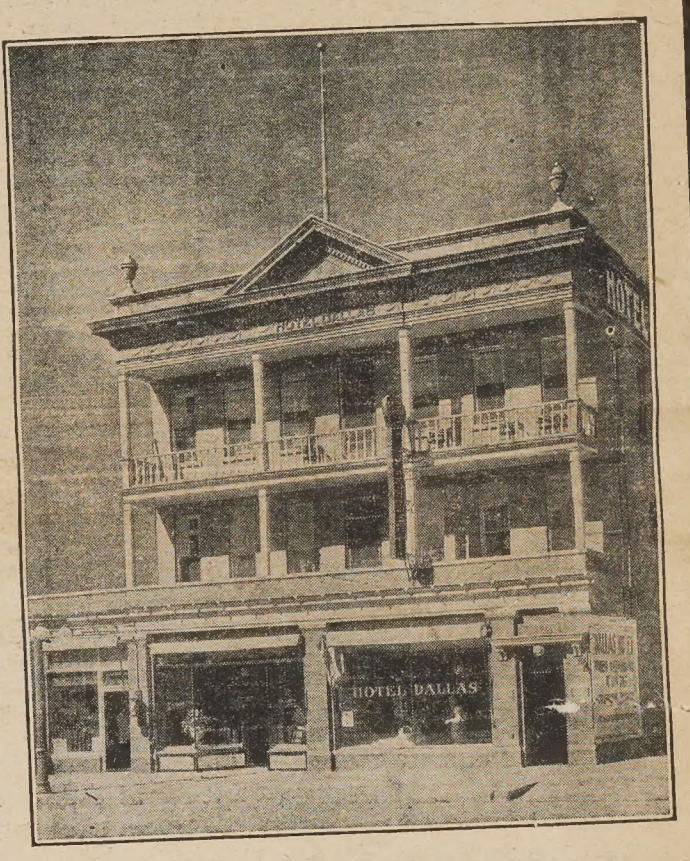
INVITE YOU TO SERVICE YOUR CAR
WITH "ARTIC" QUALITY PRODUCTS..

O

"STOP AT THE BEAR SIGN."

O

CARDSTON MOTORS LTD.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
"ARCTIC" OIL SALES LTD.



Congratulations
Cardston
on your
Golden Jubilee

As an old-timer who spent many happy years a resident of Cardston, I extend best wishes for the future to my many old-time friends.

When you are in Lethbridge, don't forget to come and see me.

GEO. O. ROWE
PROPRIETOR DALLAS HOTEL.

First Bank Is Private Venture

true of her in the establishment of the store and cheese factory and the grist mill and any other communtiy enterprise. In fact, towards the development of this town and immediate district her little fortune of about $30,000 was expended. Little has been said of this in the past but it was her money which largely assisted in the establishment of Cardston and its enterprises. Dividends were few — return of capital, less.

The first cheese maker was a young man from Eastern Canada by the name of Robert Ibey, who came in the early nineties. One morning about 4 o'clock the hired men who were sleeping out in the yard in the summertime heard someone walking by their bed and shouted. It was Robert Ibey.

"Where are you going, Ibey?" said George Duce.

"O," said Robert, "I thought I'd take a little stroll up to the mountains before breakfast."

"You'd better take your lunch with you," said George. "I won't need that, I'll soon be back," replied Robert. About 2 o'clock in the hot summer afternoon with sweat streaks rolling down his face, he trudged back to Cardston. It will be remembered that those were the days before fences and roads, so Robert Ibey must have put in some twenty odd miles of weary foot travel and finally said on his return that after he got over each hill the mountains seemed to be a little bit farther away.

This talk was entitled 'Early Business In Cardston,' and as you can't do much business without money we will have to conclude that there was not much business done in the district in the early days, and to prove that this is true, there are none who live in the Cardston district who can be termed wealthy, but there are many whom you could term comfortably well off.

Banking In Lethbridge

To do one's banking in the early days it was to hook up old Molly and Dan on the buckboard or democrat and start out about 7 o'clock in the morning for Lethbridge. You would finally arrive, after travelling all day, about six or seven in the evening. The next morning you would go to the bank to make your deposit, get some new cheque books without stamps, buy a few groceries, visit the land office, write a few letters, to the wholesalers, and return to Cardston on the third day. In 1895 Mr. C. E. Snow thought it was quite a waste of time to spend three days to do your banking so he started a private bank under the name 'C. E. Snow, Banker.' He forthwith paid 5% interest on savings accounts and charged 12% interest, compounded on loans.

In those days crop failures were not so frequent because the chief crop was livestock and the price was fairly steady and the country was gradually filling up with new people who brought some money with them, and the building of railways, wagon roads, bridges, public buildings, etc., in Western Canada distributed a certain amount of money in the Northwest Territories, of which Alberta was one. Not to pay a debt in full in those days was almost unheard of and the chap who didn't pay, usually moved out of town because everyone else made it quite miserable for him.

The first newspaper also was started by Mr. Snow in the same year, called 'The Cardston Record,' and we were mighty proud of the little four-page miniature weekly.

One feature of early business in Cardston was that there were no rich and no poor and this was a delightful and happy situation. We wish that it existed now among us. We haven't any very rich among us but we have some who are very poor because there is not sufficient employment to make them a living. However, we would not exchange our present modern methods and modern conveniences for the green pastures of the past.

THOMAS R. LEAVITT
A member of the first company of Pioneers who settled at Cardston. He was also the founder of Leavitt.

CARDSTON CREAMERY
This strictly modern plant is said to be the largest co-operative creamery in Alberta. Its progressive manager is Sylvester W. Low.

The Anglican Church

The Anglican church in Cardston was instituted by the Rev. W. H. Mowatt in the spring of 1911. The first services were held in the Masonic hall. St. Thomas church and the Mission House were built the following year. This was the beginning of the archbishop's "Western Canada Mission" in South Alberta, where about fifteen clergymen, mostly from England, commenced their missionary activities. From Cardston they spread throughout the southern part of the diocese. Churches were subsequently built at Eweleme, Hazelmere, Foremost, Coutts, Fishburn, Warner, Burdett, Grassy Lake, and mission work was carried on at Monarch and in the adjacent territory.

At the outbreak of the Great War, most of the clergy left for England and joined their regiments. The Rev. W. H. Mowatt severed his connection with the diocese in 1916 and left for the Old Country. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. W. MacMichael, who later moved the headquarters of the mission to Pincher Creek. Cardston was then supplied from the diocesan sources until the year 1925, when the Rev. Canon S. H. Middleton, principal of St. Paul's school, was asked by the Bishop of Calgary to assume charge of the parish.

The names of E. N. Barker and Dr. Stacpoole will always be associated with this church. Mr. Barker is now living in retirement in England, while Dr. Stacpoole still holds office as churchwarden. For almost thirty years the Anglican church has been a landmark in the town of Cardston. With such prominent citizens for its officers as Dr. Stacpoole and Mr. Betts (churchwardens) A. Darby; H. P. Fillieul; H. Walter; A. McMillan and T. Cardwell (members of the vestry) the cause of Anglicanism and the Kingdom of God will press on for a brighter and still greater future.

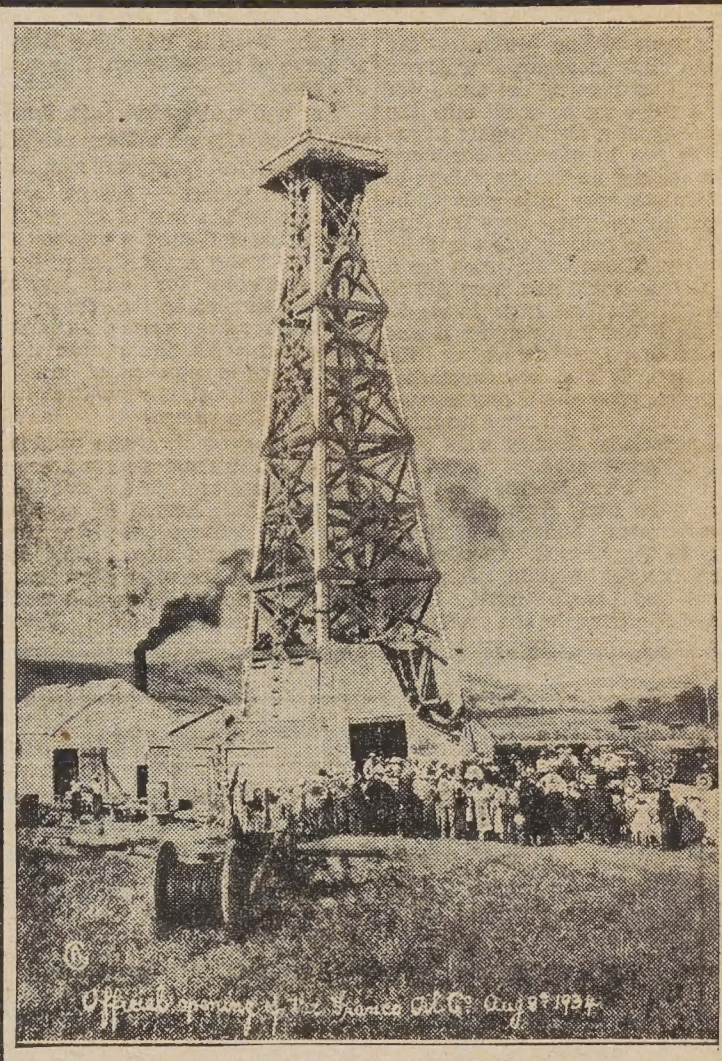
SIGNIFICANT YEAR

This is a significant year in many ways for Cardston. The year is the 70th year of Confederation. It is Cardston's 50th birthday. It is the 60th anniversary of the Great Treaty with the Indians negotiated by the chiefs and the representatives of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. And July 2 is the 35th birthday of Cardston as a town.

What Cheer, Cardston!

ROSSITER AGENCIES
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND CUSTOMS BROKERS.
LETHBRIDGE.

The MARQUIS Hotel
(LETHBRIDGE)
congratulates the citizens of Cardston on fifty years of progress and trust that the years to come may bring Cardston and district abounding prosperity.



Franco Oils Ltd.
CARDSTON, ALBERTA.
salutes the
Pioneers
of 1887
on the occasion of the
Golden Jubilee

Our company is also PIONEERING in Lee's Creek for OIL and GAS, with development on a sound and orderly basis in

Cardston	Taber	Stirling
319,000 acres	320 acres.	8,000 acres.

Unity	Empress
21,000 acres.	2,000 acres.

Cardston L.D.S. Church History

A GROUP OF L.D.S. STAKE MISSIONARIES

Every year in the Alberta Stake of the L.D.S. church a body of Missionaries go out two by two to labor among the people of the various wards. This is a group taken some years ago. Pres. Wood will be recognized seated in the midst of the mission workers.

WOVEN INTO the fifty years of Cardston's history is the work and influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The church has played a major role in this fascinating story of Cardston for it was responsible for the establishment of the first colony and in the years that followed threw its encouragement and practical support to the settlements in Alberta. As result of this colonization there are now three stakes (a stake is similar to a diocese) and a Mormon population in Alberta of roughly 11,000.

The three stakes are Alberta, centering in Cardston; Taylor, centering in Raymond; and Lethbridge, centering in the city of that name. Edward J. Wood is president of the Alberta stake, T. George Wood of the Taylor stake, and A. E. Palmer of the Lethbridge stake. Hugh B. Brown, a leading early Cardston citizen, was the first president of the Lethbridge stake. He rendered valuable service during the World War, being largely responsible for the 13th C.M.R. He later moved to Salt Lake City where he practiced law and is now president of the British Mission of the L.D.S. church. Heber S. Allen, prominent pioneer business man, was the first president of Taylor stake.

First President

The first president of the Alberta stake was Charles Ora Card and his counsellors were Theodore Brandley, founder of Stirling, and Orson A. Wooley, a pioneer of Magrath. In 1902 President Card retired and Heber S. Allen was sustained as stake president with Theodore Brandley as his first and Edward J. Wood as his second counsellor. In 1903 the parent stake was divided. Edward J. Wood was made president of the Alberta stake with Thomas Duce and Sterling Williams as his counsellors. Later John Parrish and Walter Caldwell became counsellors to President Wood. They are now living in Utah. Z. W. Jacobs and John S. Smith are the present counsellors and the High Council of the Alberta stake follows:

J. H. Ellison, J. C. Cahoon, H. R. Wynder, B. F. Lamb, T. S. Gregson, Ben J. Wood, J. W. Low, Sterling Williams, Edward Leavitt, Seth H. Nelson, C. W. Burt and J. A. Johansen, with alternates: J. Henry Tanner, D. O. Wight, S. W. Low, Heber L. Harker, Walter E. Pitcher, Gustave Nielson, Willard L. Smith, Lester W. Lee, Kenneth Allred, Joseph Y. Card and Charles O. Asplund.

The stake presidency and the high council constitute the general governing body of the stake. There are now two wards in Cardston. A recent bishop of Cardston is Hon. N. E. Tanner, minister of lands and mines for Alberta, and former Speaker of the legislature. He retired as bishop when he entered the government service at Edmonton.

HEAVY INVESTMENT

It has been computed that roughly the Mormon church in the past half century has expended in Alberta three millions of dollars in churches, the temple, schools, recreation halls, land, livestock, etc., and under the new Church Security Plan additional sums are being appropriated, one item being for the erection of a modern church in the city of Calgary.

The Temple

The building of the famous temple at Cardston was a major undertaking and resulted in an expenditure of about one million dollars. The site was dedicated by the late President Joseph F. Smith in July, 1913. Danny Green, brother of Mrs. Lulu Green Richards, prominent L.D.S. writer, held the plow. The building committee was composed of Edward J. Wood, chairman, H. S. Allen, Walter Caldwell, J. T. Brown and John F. Parrish, secretary. The architects were Pope and Burton of Salt Lake City. During the ten years the temple was being built President Wood never missed a day inspecting the construction on the grounds.

The cornerstone was laid in 1915 with Apostle David O. McKay officiating and in 1921 President Allen laid the capstone. (It was in that year also that the Lethbridge stake was organized.) The temple was dedicated August 26, 1923, by President Heber J. Grant. For the historic occasion a special train was run from Salt Lake City bearing practically all the general authorities of the Mormon church and for one week important matters of business for the church were transacted from Canada. After the solemn services of dedication many of the visiting church dignitaries, notably the late President Anthony W. Ivins, an enthusiastic outdoor man, enjoyed a visit to Waterton National Park and the fishing there. A memorable community picnic was held in a jack pine grove when 600 trout were cooked and served. The late Dr. James E. Talmage, one of the apostles and a noted geologist, gave an illuminating address on the geology of the Rocky Mountain region.

Steady Growth

The growth of the Mormon church in Western Canada has been steady and substantial. Its leaders have been prominent in the industrial and public life of the province and have made an important contribution. Responsibilities of citizenship have not been shirked and numbers of positions of trust have been filled by members of the church. It was the Mormon immigrant farmers who moved the earth for the first canal system in Alberta, they were pioneers in wheat growing, in tree planting, sheep ranching and, of course, they were the pioneers in the beet sugar industry.

Bishop Levi Harker of Magrath was one of the organizers of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Association of Toronto, Canada's national wool pool, and this year C. Jenson of Magrath, is president. Encouraged by the progress of the past half century the church faces with confidence, its leaders declare, the next 50 years.

It is worthy of note in this year of Jubilee the member of Parliament for the Lethbridge riding is John H. Blackmore of Cardston, and in the Alberta government two other members of the L.D.S. church hold posts — Hon. N. E. Tanner, minister of lands and mines, and Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer. Hans E. Wight, M.L.A., represents the city of Lethbridge in the legislature and Mayor James Hansen, M.L.A., the Taber riding. They are both Mormons. And a well known Mormon lawyer, David H. Elton, K.C., is mayor of Lethbridge. A. E. Palmer, president of the Lethbridge stake, is assistant superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge and a recognized authority on soil drifting and other western farm problems.

We Extend to Cardston
Congratulations and Every Wish
for a Successful Jubilee

THE E. M. CARSON CO.

306-5th ST. SOUTH, LETHBRIDGE.

The only store in the south carrying a complete line of Leather Goods. Saddles, Riding Equipment, etc.

SISMAN AND VALENTINE SHOES — WATSON GLOVES — G.W.G. SHIRTS AND OVERALLS.

We Honor All Our Pioneers and Send Greetings
and Goodwill To Their Descendents and
All Others of Cardston and District.

No Other Town in the Broad Empire Can Boast
a Latter-Day-Saint Temple, Which is a
Symbol of Purity, Strength and
Permanency.

May This Great Golden Jubilee, Our Recollections of Associations and Achievements
and Our Future, Be a Lasting
Joy To Everyone.

EDW. J. WOOD, President, The Alberta Temple.
JOS. Y. CARD, ZEBULON W. JACOBS, Counsellors.

Temple Sessions:
Baptisms Tuesdays—9 a.m.
Regular work, Wednesdays and Thursdays—8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

History of Blood Indian Tribe

INDIANS OF THE BLOOD TRIBE OF THE BLACKFEET CONFEDERACY IN FULL REGALIA

Picture taken during Lethbridge Fair and Stampede in 1936 shows, back row, left to right: Jim White Bull, Stephen Fox, Jim Shot-on-Both-Sides, Mrs. Eddie Three Persons, Mrs. Shot-on-Both-Sides, Two Guns, Mrs. Rough Hair, Scraping White, Mrs. Black Plume, Chief Cross Shield; front row, left to right: Mrs. Bob Sorrel Horse, Mrs. A. Crop-Eeared Wolf, Aloysius Crop-Eared Wolf, Bull Head, Bob Sorrel Horse, Head Chief Shot-on-Both-Sides, Chief Frank Red Crow, Charlie Good Rider, Night Gun, Frank Big Sorrel Horse.—Photo by Clarke.

By MIKE MOUNTAIN HORSE

THE Blood Indian tribe, whose reserve lies north of Cardston in Alberta, comprised a component part in the great Blackfoot Indian Confederacy in Alberta. In the year 1877 the federal administration of Canada decided to negotiate and conclude a treaty with these plains Indians of Western Canada. September 9th of that memorable year, in the minds of Indians of today, saw various western tribes, under their respective chiefs, converging on Blackfoot Crossing to meet the "Queen Mother's" representatives in council.

Let me emphasize this point very strongly before going any further, the successful termination of this famous meeting after 12 days' deliberations by the numerous participants, were due to the presence and influence on the Indians of Colonel Macleod, who was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the tribesmen. The ability of this officer, whose word was his bond, was held very highly in the estimation of the different chiefs. As an example let me relate an incident how "Stamix-oto-kan, Colonel Macleod's Indian name, was held by the aborigines under his jurisdiction. When the negotiations of the above treaty were in progress Red Crow, head chief of the Blood tribe, arose to deliver his famous eloquent speech favoring acquiescence by his tribe to the stipulations of the treaty as interpreted to them. His oratory endeavor is in part as follows: "I leave everything to Stamix-oto-kan, because he never broke his word and kept all his promises to me. I trust him entirely. For that reason I agree to the terms offered to us by our Queen Mother," he said. This is worthy of note, because stupendous is the task accomplished when an intruder — as the white man was considered then—can command the respect of the natives as Colonel Macleod did in the infancy of this great west. Red Crow, lineal descendant of great ruling chieftains, was a tall, quiet, stately figure, with piercing black eyes adorning his face, which was beaming with intelligence. His quiet disposition did not radiate his warlike qualities, for he was rated as one of the greatest warriors of his day; his epics have been handed down to the present generation. The true Indian rhetoric and prodigality of language were very noticeable in his numerous addresses to his people, who loved and respected him for his two noble outstanding qualities; first as a native statesman in directing the affairs of his people, with discretion and tact, and lastly a great warrior, for to hear him relate his tales at the Sun Dances was enough to thrill the young warriors who were within hearing of his voice.

This was the man who was placing his people's future in the hands of Stamix oto-kan, a white man. On Sept. 21st Red Crow applied his signature to the historic document to be followed by the other chiefs of his people.

Treaty No. 7

The above treaty is officially known as treaty No. 7. Its signatories were the plains Indians of Western Canada, represented by their leading chiefs, such as the renowned Crowfoot, Red Crow, and many others. Second party to the agreement was the government of Canada. Her representatives were Honorable David Laird, lieutenant-governor of the North West Territories, and the above mentioned Lieut.-Col. Macleod, superintendent of the red coats, who made the hazardous march to the great unknown west a few years previous to this historic event. Among the stipulations chronicled in this treaty document was a clause, that all Indian tribes whose chiefs were signatories would be allotted reserves, where they were to reside, possession of these reserves by my people were to be in perpetuity. Other minor clauses provided for a first payment of $12 per head, and an annuity of $5 every year after for each Indian. Educational facilities for the Indian children were also to be the responsibility of the government of the day; boundaries were set for each respective reserve after they were allotted to each tribe.

Feeding the Indians

Feeding of my people was not included in the clauses of the treaty because this expenditure was undertaken by the government on a verbal agreement with the chiefs. Another item stipulated $1000 was to be appropriated by the government each year to provide firearms and ammunition for the tribesmen who wished to go hunting to secure food. Another stipulation provided for hunting areas for the Indians on surrendered land. This clause is unequivocal in its meaning and very clear, because it guaranteed unrestricted movements of hunting parties. The Indian chiefs readily

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Terms Provided by Treaty No. 7

acquiesced to the treaty, but this was subject to regulations at intervals as may be passed by the government regarding settlement and the process of civilization. Numerous other minor articles were also embodied in the treaty. Under the agreement as decided upon, the Blood tribe were allotted their present reserve, surrounded by the St. Mary's and Belly Rivers, where they settled down to prosaic pursuits and abandoned their nomadic fighting and hunting existence. We Indians by slow degrees haye tried hard to adjust ourselves to the new environment. After 60 years of endeavor by the missionaries we are showing signs of civilization as incalculated to us, in the schools provided for our education.

Valuable Service

Here I must say the Mounted Police rendered invaluable assistance to the government during this period of transition of my people. I am sure without them and the influence of Colonel Macleod, the process of assimilating the habits and customs of the white race would have been much slower.

Coming upon the reserves which were allotted to them under the terms of the treaty, my people built numerous log huts along the river bottom of their reserve. Raising pony herds was their specialty. They also tilled some potato crops, but mostly were fed by the government. Twice a week rations of meat and flour were issued on these occasions. But mostly some of the Indians spent their time around adjacent towns, indulging in tea drinking contest and gambling to the extent of betting their clothes they were wearing. I remember Night-Howler, a Blood Indian, getting home from a gambling expedition bereft of all his clothes excepting his moccasins and breech cloth. To try and teach the Indian in his wild, primitive state was a very stupendous undertaking by the missionaries who first went among these plains inhabitants of Western Canada on account of their nomadic spirit. A missionary approaching an Indian village would cause a stampede by half-naked little savages for a nearby bush.

Fear of Vaccination

The Indian department doctor would also cause a commotion in camp, because we Indian children held a mortal fear for vaccination, which generally caused the doctor's visit to our camp. I have been a participant in these stampedes for a bush on numerous occasions along with other children of our camp. One instance stands out very clear in my mind, although childish impressions are very vague.

Two little girls, about six and seven years of age, were among some children who were running into the shelter of a nearby bush on this special occasion. These little girls had hold of their stone-blind aunt by each arm, and were taking her along in their flight from the doctor to the bush, for fear the missionary who was approaching the camp would take her away to attend school and vaccinate her.

Start Schools

Eventually day school on the Blood Reserve was started by the missionaries, and here was another problem. If the reader can picture the extreme difficulty of interesting, indifferent and even at times rebellious young natives in their studies to the extent of writing in English, perhaps they will grant these noble missionaries more praise for their Godly endeavor. All of us children attending these day schools would show up with painted faces, wearing breech cloths and blankets, and teacher would give us one biscuit of hardtack to insure our attendance for the next day. At times some of the more timid ones would escape, teacher after them, holding a biscuit as a lure to return. One would naturally come near enough to take the biscuit, when our teacher would sieze the obstinate one and pull him into the schoolhouse. We passed our time in drawing pictures on our slates, anything that suited our fancy to portray. Some drew a man in war paint dancing; others drew a warrior on horseback chasing buffalo. These were the problems our teachers had to contend with in their work among us in early days.

MIKE MOUNTAIN HORSE

Member of the Blood Indian tribe in the uniform he wore during the Great War where he saw active service with the 13th C.M.R., and writer of this story.

Residential schools were built on the Blood Reserve about the year 1889, both Roman Catholics and Protestants made the initial endeavor in the first real step forward towards education for the Indian.

It is needless for me to elaborate on this subject, because today we see evidences on the Blood Reserve of the work accomplished by these schools. Both of these educational centres were represented in the King's armies during the Great War in Europe. St. Paul's school sent the only Indian overseas who held a lieutenant's commission. The Blood Indians have developed into a fine race of farmers. Fields of grain may be observed stretching for miles. The tentacles of civilization have engulfed the Indian. Our spectacular old timers are fast dissapearing. In their place is a different race of Indians who have embraced the faith, also the habits and customs of the white race.

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Bloods Great Buffalo Hunters

By
REV. CANON S. H. MIDDLETON, C.E.D., C.St. J., F.R.E.S., B.Sc.

"INDIANS" is the name generally given to all the aborigines or original people native to both North and South America. It was first wrongly applied by the Spaniards at the time of the discovery of America, under the mistaken idea that they had landed in India.

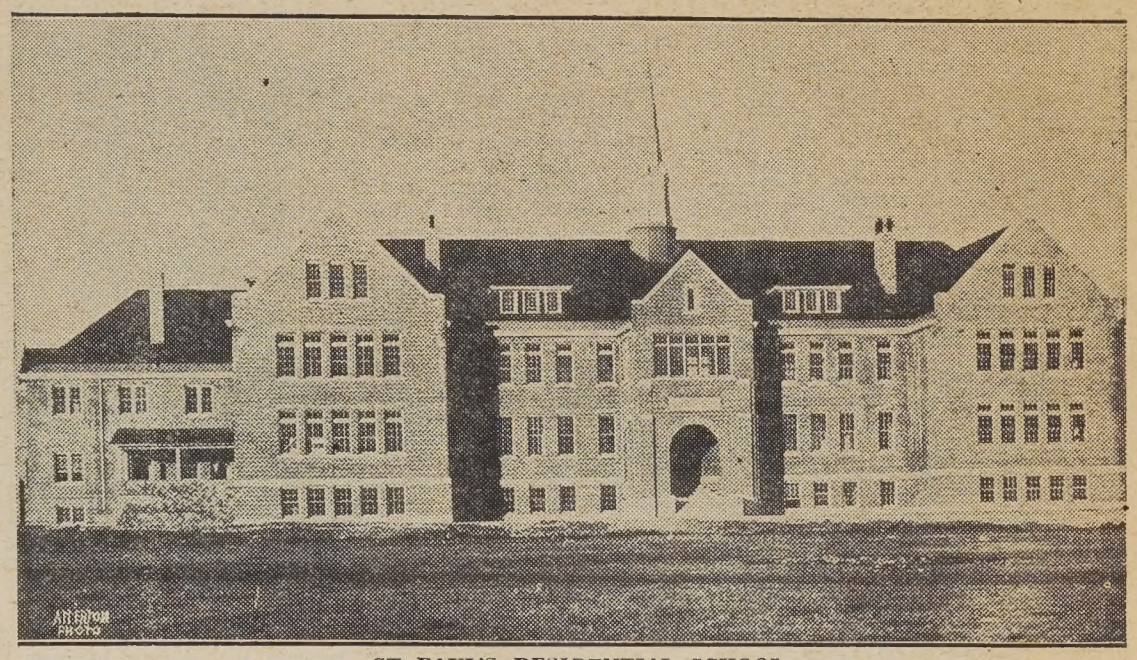
The first historical record of the Blood Indians was given by Anthony Hendry when he met them on the western plains on October 14, in the year 1754. They were then camping with the Blackfeet (North and South), and the Peigans, which four tribes formed the original Blackfoot Confederacy. These political divisions of the Blackfoot nation have been very definite for many centuries, and their origins have long had a place in Indian mythology. The genesis of these divisions must forever remain obscure although there are many indications as to the order of their evolution. As this article is only an outline, the legends explaining each separate identity cannot be incorporated under this heading.

CANON MIDDLETON

In the remote past, according to their history, they were held for many centuries in the northland as captives, inhabitating the forests and muskegs of the Slave Lakes and Peace River country. They were literally held in bondage as the Egyptians held the Israelites. Their captors treated them as slaves — from whence arose the names of Greater and Lesser Slave Lakes. Many historians mention this fact. Ultimately, however, the captives became so strong that they drove their captors south and east. Then commenced the famous southern migration of the Confederacy, moving as one vast army from forty to fifty thousand strong. They came south, driving the Crows, the Shoshones, the Nez Perces and the Crees before them and laid claim to that vast territory stretching from the Red Deer river in the north, to the Yellowstone on the south, beyond the Saskatchewan in the east, and to the crest of the Rockies in the west. As a proof of their valor, courage and native ability, they successfully held all that enormous area against aggression by enemy tribes, until it was subsequently taken from them by treaty and peaceable negotiation.

Marked Development

In that long ago, when the Indians were the masters of this vast domain, they had time for leisure, reflection and meditation. They developed intellectually far beyond what we have been led to suppose. In physique they were tall and finely proportioned. Their system of ethics and code of morality was almost Spartan in its rectitude. They were the highest type, physically, mentally and morally of any of the western tribes, and their courage was unquestioned. Such has gained a notoriety which has rendered them the heroes of many a romantic novel. They were intensely religious. No people prayed more earnestly, nor more frequently. In the domestic sphere, they possessed the art of tanning deerskin to a delicate softness, which rendered it a luxurious and delightful raiment, and like the Aztecs of the south they manufactured headdresses of feather and garments trimmed with porcupine work. They also elaborated a system of picture-writing. In short, the Bloods were the most intelligent and advanced of the western tribes, and had their civilization been permitted to proceed unhindered by white aggression, and the recurring inroads of their hereditary enemies, it would probably have developed into something resembling that of the original people of Mexico, without perhaps, exhibiting the sanguinary fanaticism of that people.



ST. PAUL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
On the Blood Indian Reserve near Cardston, one of the famous schools operated by the Anglican church for the Indians of the West. Rev. Canon Middleton is principal, and many members of the Blood tribe have been educated there.

Buffalo Hunters

The Indian name representing the tribe is "Kai-nau," derived from "Ah-kai-hah," "many chiefs" from "a-kai-im," many "ni-nau" chief.

So far as history and tradition go, the Bloods have been roving buffalo hunters, dwelling in teepees and moving periodically from place to place, without permanent habitations. Their traditions go back to a time when they had no horses, and hunted their game on foot, but as early as Hendry's time, before 1754, they already had many horses, taken from tribes farther to the south, and later they became noted for their great horse herds. It is entirely probable that their wandering over the plains was due largely to the acquisition of the horse, and, about the same time, of the gun. They were restless, aggressive, predatory and constantly at war with their neighbors, the Cree, Assiniboine, Sioux, Crow and Kutenia.

Their culture in the early days was that of the plains tribes generally, although there is evidence of an earlier culture. The four main divisions seem to have been independent of each other, each having its own Sun-Dance, council, and elective head-chief. Each of the four tribes was subdivided into a number of bands, about forty in all. The gentile character of these bands is still retained. There is also a military and fraternal organization, known amongst them as the "All Comrades," and consists of at least twelve orders or societies, membership is restricted more or less according to age. They have a great number of dances—religious, war, and social, besides secret societies for various purposes, together with many "sacred bundles", around each of which centres a ritual. The chief order amongst them being the "Horn Society." Both sexes may be members of some societies. Their principal deities are the

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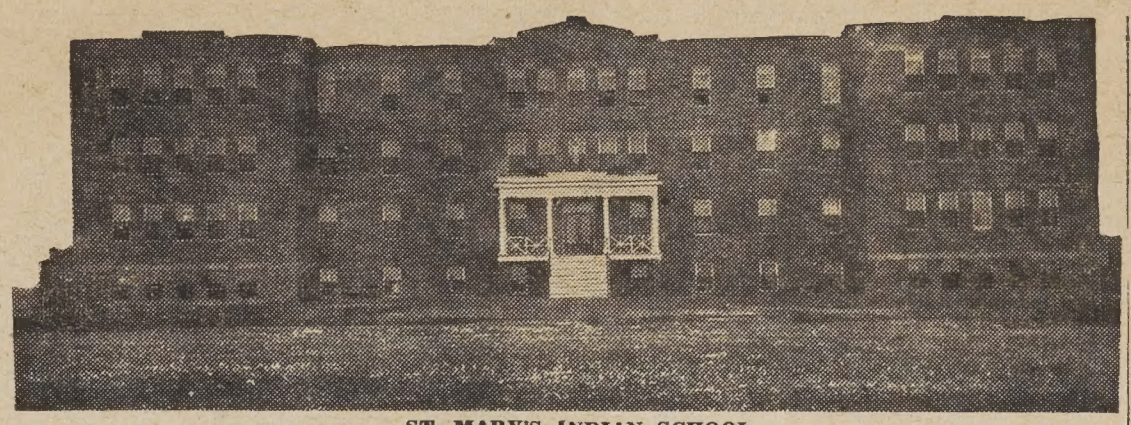
Tribe Once Ravaged by Smallpox

sun, and a supernatural being known as Napi, "Old Man," who may be an incarnation of the same idea. The dead were usually deposited in trees or sometimes laid away in teepees erected for the purpose on prominent hills.

"High Minded People"

Previous to the 17th century, very little seems to have been heard of the Bloods. This is probably due to their absorption in the Blackfoot Confederacy, and the lack of reliable historians during those remote times. Definite records, however, appear from time to time, mention being made of them in 1754, 1774, 1786, and 1794. Walch speaks of them in 1805, Henry in 1808, Franklin in 1824, Maximillian in 1843, and Hale in 1846. Morgan gives a translation of the name as "high minded people" in 1871. In the olden times they were a strong and hardy people, and few of them were ever sick. Most of them who died, were killed in battle, or died of old age. We may well believe that this was the case, because the conditions of their life in those primitive times were such that the weakly and those predisposed to any constitutional trouble would not survive early childhood. Only the strongest children would grow up to become the parents of the next generation. Thus a process of selection was constantly going on, the effect of which was no doubt seen in the general health of the people. With the advent of the whites, came new conditions. Various special diseases were introduced and swept off large numbers of the people. An important agent in their destruction was alcohol. In the year 1845 they were decimated by the smallpox. This disease appears to have travelled up the Missouri River; and in the early years, between 1840 and 1850, it swept away hosts of Mandans, Sioux, Crows and other tribes camped along the great river. The disease spread from tribe to tribe, and finally reached the Bloods. It is said by whites who were in the country at the time, that this smallpox almost swept the plains bare of Indians. In the winter of 1857-58 smallpox again carried off great numbers, but the mortality was not to be compared with that of 1845. In 1864, measles ran through the camps, and was very fatal, and again in 1869 they had the smallpox. Between the years 1860 and 1875 a great deal of whiskey was traded amongst them. Miss Agnes E. Laut, when writing of this period, says "the country at the foothills was inhabitated by the Confederacy of the Bloods, Peigans and Blackfeet—tigers of the prairie when sober, and worse than tigers when drunk." In the fall of 1870 "Stand Off" was established, after that Whoop-Up and Fort Kipp were built.



ST. MARY'S INDIAN SCHOOL

On the Blood Reserve. Here youthful members of the tribe receive excellent tuition under the supervision of the Roman Catholic church whose early missionaries, including the great Father Lacombe, early carried the Cross to the Blood tribe.

Origin of Names

Thus the early history of Southern Alberta and the names of its geographical centres were closely associated with the development of the Blood Indians. These and other points covering the Indian nomenclature owe their recognition to the original camping grounds of the Indians, which were in turn visited by the early traders. From the peculiar circumstances of these locations, each name possessed its own significance. The Belly and Bow Rivers also received their names from the Bloods "in the long ago."

The Mounted Police arrived in 1874 and on September 22nd, 1877, the treaty was concluded between the Blackfoot Confederacy and the Canadian government, which covered an area of 35,000 square miles. A subsequent and separate treaty was made with the Bloods which set aside the tract now known as the Blood Indian Reserve. It is situated on the southwest corner of Alberta. Its natural boundaries are the St. Mary's River on the east and the Belly River on the west. Adjacent to the northeast end of the reserve, is the city of Lethbridge, to the northwest is situated the historic town of Macleod, and at the southwest we find Cardston, the mecca of Mormanism, where stands the Mormon Temple. To the west loom the Rocky Mountains glistening in the sunlight with their snow-capped summits, while to the east rising like a gaunt spectre on the horizon stand the Sweet Grass Hills, long famous in the early history of Alberta.

This splendid tract of land, well watered, closely nestling under the foothills of the Rockies was assigned to the Blood Indians on July the 2nd, 1883, when the treaty was made and ratified between the "Great White Queen" and the famous Bloods. It is the largest Indian reserve in the Dominion of Canada (541 square miles), covering a territory half the size of Holland and has a population of 1370 Indians. During the past few years the number has been steadily increasing.

The gratuities and annuities assigned were to pay $12 per head, and an annuity of $5 per head, each chief to receive $25 per annum and each subordinate officer $15 per year.

At the time of signing treaty they had no settled habitations. Their nomadic habits made a successful carrying on of day schools impossible and this led to the institution of boarding, or residential schools which are now recognized by the government and the churches as the most useful type of institution for educating the children in this part of the country.

Within less than 50 years, however, progressive changes have taken place that even the most sanguine of the old timers in the early days would not dare to prophecy.

Administration

The administration of the reserve is carried on under the auspices of the Indian Department, at Ottawa, which in turn is represented by a resident Indian agent, clerks, stockman, farm instructors, interpreter and Indian assistants. There is a government hospital located on the reserve. The education is consigned to the care of both Anglican and Roman churches. There are two residential schools on the reserve, one under each denomination. Each institution is under the charge of an ordained clergyman and is assisted by a capable staff of teachers. The clergyman in each case is responsible for the religious instruction imparted, both to the Indian children and adults. The education received at these institutions is beneficial to the Indians, as the graduates develop good ideas of citizenship and in many cases are good farmers.

The Indian farms are divided into four groups, and each district or "farm" is under the supervision of a resident farm superintendent. There are approximately 10,000 acres under cultivation. The Bloods own a large herd of stock, their horses are more or less of standard breed, and the proverbial "cayuse" has almost disappeared from the reserve. The Blood Indians as a band have distinctly tribal characteristics, and are noted for their haughty demeanour, dignified bearing and independent spirit. They are regarded as the most progressive and intellectual Indians in Western Canada.

Character of Bloods

The Blood Indian as a man is not very different from his white brother, except that he is undeveloped. In his natural state he is kind and affectionate to his family, is hospitable, honest and straightforward with his fellows. He is intensely religious; no people pray more earnestly, or more frequently. He is neither a monster of inhumanity nor a marvel of cunning, but a being with like feelings and aspirations to our own. Because his customs and habits of thought differ from ours he has been charged with all manner of crimes and offences with which he has, in general, nothing to do. In the march of progress, Indian men and women are today taking places of honor and emolument side by side with their white fellow citizens. Let us hope that the ancient virtues of courage and endurance which have stood the Indian people in such good stead of old, will assist their descendants in the even more strenuous tasks of civilization to which they are now called. Civilized and educated the Indian of the better class is not less intelligent than the average white man, and he has every capacity for becoming a good citizen.

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Cardston Always Good Sport Town

(By ROSS WIGHT)

THE PIONEERS of Cardston realized the truth of the old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and ever since the town was founded sport in Cardston has grown steadily until now we are recognized as the best sport town in Alberta.

In the early history of Cardston Lee's creek, which runs through town, St. Mary's river east, and Belly river to the west, together with all their tributaries were literally teeming with fish, and anglers, even to Harry Phipps, had no trouble at all in catching plenty of of the fine speckled beauties, cutthroat trout and were they big? Why "we threw 'em back if they didn't weigh five pounds."

Hunting was another favorite pastime and the pioneers all claim marksmen who had never been equalled. Stories are told of Thomas R. Leavitt taking his horse Jumbo and in two hours coming home with just 32 Canadian grey geese with which to feed the threshers. Wild game was more plentiful, and even now, Cardston district is one of the best for ducks, partridge and other game birds.

Baseball was the first game introduced in Cardston, and under the leadership of J. A. Hammer, Cardston had a real ball club with the roster containing such names as: Bert Blair, Bill Amet, Joe Steed, Bill Young, Tommy Low, Stirling Williams, Joe Ellison, etc. These boys hitched up the old four-horse team and toured the surrounding towns, taking as long as a week for a trip to Macleod or Raymond. They were the bare-handed artists, only the catcher having a glove of any kind.

By 1910, however, the first model T Ford came to Cardston and the 1910 edition of the baseball team had their picture taken alongside, all decked out in uniforms, gloves, etc.

Cardston vs. Lethbridge

In 1911 between 3000 and 5000 people attended the Coronation celebration in Lethbridge, the main event of which was a baseball game between Cardston and Lethbridge. Old "Spud" Murphy pitched for Cardston and his slippery elm and spit-ball gave Cardston a 1-0 shut-out in that holiday event.

In 1914 saw Charlie Cheesman take over the helm and he built up a local district team which became perennial champions of the old southern Alberta league, winning the championship three years in a row without losing a game. It was during this time that Dell Beazer and Jack McKenzie were the Cardston idols, and incidentally, McKenzie has been behind the bat for the Cardston club for the past 23 years, during which they have annexed two provincial championships and been in the Alberta finals ten times.

The baseball parade has been a long procession of stars and maybe to recall some of the names of the passing parade will let each generation live again some very exciting moments: Edward and Edwin Leavitt, Frank Leavitt, Peggy Giles, Doc Nelson, Fred Madden, Una Thompson, George and Lloyd Carincross, Dave and Vic Spencer, Art Ririe, Jack Ellison, T. Waddell, Jack, Eddie and Rod McKenzie, Ken, Roy and Ernie Long, (Cardston's best infield), Fat Lee, Chic Walker, Willard Brooks, Doug. Allred, Ab. Cahoon, Jesse Olsen, Glen Hansen, Harold Jensen, La Maun Cahoon, Jake Neubeaur, Roy Fanning, Milt Hansen, and Harry Parker.

Basketball

The year 1913 saw another sport inaugurated in Cardston. Art Smith and Earl Carlson, seeing the need of a winter pastime organized the "Cardston Basketball club". Games were played in the old Assembly hall and Cardston sported a real team including such names as: Art Smith, Earl Carlson, Golden Woolf, Phil Lyman, Gerald Brown, Chauncey Snow, etc.

With the erection of the new school with its large gymnasium in 1916, and the organization of a provincial high school league, Cardston really came to the top of the basketball heap. Archie Robins, now in Salt Lake, was the first coach to bring Cardston a championship team, the personel of which was: La Maun Cahoon, Dee Card, Arwin Hepler, Lloyd Sloan, Chariton Jacobs, Cecil Snow and Lloyd Cahoon.

The year 1923 saw Golden Woolf as head man of basketball in Cardston, and Frank Pitcher, Mark Low, Lloyd Cahoon, Kenny Long, Ab. Cahoon, Jesse Olsen and Jay Cahoon as the provincial champions for 1923-24, 1924-25. The winter of 1925-26 saw graduations split the ranks but the gaps were capably filled and Cardston had one of the fastest teams ever on a floor in Alberta, with Jesse Olsen, Ford Parrish, Lowell Parrish, Evan Wynder, Mark Low, Harold Lee, Harold Layton and Lee Card. They won the provincial honors 1924-25 and 1925-26.

During these years Cardston also supported a strong senior team, second only to the original Raymond Jacks. This team included: Fat Lee, Booth Card, Chic Walker, Ernie McDowell, Howard Fairbanks, Smith Parrish, Dave Thorpe and others.

In recent years Cardston has played intermediate basketball, and for the past two years have won that provincial title with a fine aggregation of young players: Doug. and Walie Layton, Skin Crooks, Dean Leavitt, Alma Baker, Beverley Cheesman, Frank Sloan

CARDSTON TO FORE IN BASKETBALL

Cardston has always been a strong sport centre. Here is depicted one of its famous hoop squads, Alberta intermediate champions in 1923-24. Left to right: Frank Pitcher, Mark Low, Lloyd Cahoon, J. Walter Low, Kenny Long, Golden Woolf, coach, Ab, Cahoon, Jesse Olsen, Jay Cahoon.

Hello, Neighbors

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WATERTON LAKES HOTEL & CHALETS, Ltd.

Famous in Wrestling and Boxing

and the M.I.A. players of previous years.

The M.I.A. has sponsored basketball and the Cardston second ward team won the tri-stake finals two years and a trip to Salt Lake to the church finals. Their teams included: Jack Kearl, Mark Spencer, Keith Kearl, Tom Cardwell, Dell Duce, Owen Leishman, Ray Stoddard, Ed. Wight and Allen Cure.

Track and Field

Early history of track and field meets in Cardston are in connection with the M.I.A. organization and inter-stake meets were held each year with keen competition between the three Alberta stakes.

The year 1923 saw the first athletic association 24th of May track meet, affiliated with the Amateur Union. Since then, May 24th is the big day for all athletes of the province to meet in Cardston and display their wares. On the Cardston track a Dominion record; 60-yard dash in seven seconds was established by Thelma Norris of Calgary in 1935. Provincial records have been consistently established, and then even better times set. The present provincial records established at the Cardston track meet include: Dawn Anderson, (under 16) 60 yards, seven and fourth-tenth seconds, 1935, and high jump, four feet, six and one quarter inches, 1935; Girl's relay, 440 yards, one minute one and one-tenth seconds, Katie Pitcher, Enid Atkins, Thora Meyers and Dorothy Low, 1935; Baseball throw, (under 16) 191 feet six inches, Dorothy Cosstick of Bellevue, 1935; 60 yard dash, (under 18) seven and three tenth seconds by Dorothy Cosstick, 1936.

In 1933, Franklin Wilson of Glenwood, under 14 years of age, set three provincial records at the Cardston meet: 100 yards in ten and six tenth seconds; 220 yards in 25 and nine-tenth seconds; 440 yards, one minute eight-tenth seconds. 1934 saw him return in the under 16 class and set up more records: 100 yards, ten and three-tenth seconds; 220 yards, 24 and eight-tenth seconds. Ralph Cunning of Coalhurst established the high jump, under 14, in 1933, with a leap of four feet seven inches.

Cardston juniors: Lloyd Hicken, Del Steed, Cal Pitcher and Eldon Card, in 1934 established a mile relay record of four minutes one second.

Alex Bland of Taber, who later went to the Olympic try-outs, ran the century at Cardston in nine and seven-tenth seconds, May 24, 1936.

The best time for Cardston's five-mile road race was set by Charlie Connor of Bellevue in 1930 27 minutes, eight and six-tenth seconds. The best two and one-half junior time by Billie Bighead, a Blood Indian, in 1933, 14 minutes, six and five-tenth seconds.

Some idea of the extent of this meet may be gathered by the fact that each year there are nearly 1000 entrants and in 1933, 22 of the best in the province lined up for the starters gun in the 100 yard dash for senior men.

OLD CARDSTON BASEBALL TEAM

The True Blues of 1910 standing in front of the first automobile in Cardston. It was owned by Andy Heppler. The players were: A. Pirie, first base; Joe Reed, centre; Jack Ellison, pitcher; Dr. Nelson, shortstop; C. Wilson, second base; T. Waddell, left field; D. D. Spencer, third base; Andy Heppler, manager; D. Colburn, right field; Y. Thompson, catcher. Names of the ladies are not given on the rare old photo.

Track Personalities

Old-timers prominent on the Cardston track but now living in all parts of the American continent include: Willard Brooks, Ab. Cahoon, Lowell Parrish, Mark Low, Lyman Jacobs, Bill Laidlaw, Leon Harker, Booth Card, Smith Parrish, Heber Jensen, Henry Flock, Even Wynder, Jay Cahoon, Jack McKenzie, Chariton Jacobs, Larry Newton, Frank Folsom, Ken Card, Lynn Glines, Orme Lee, Ted Cooper, Hayden Spencer, Gibb Smith, Ray Johansen, Stewart Grow, Sam Dower, Roy Cahoon, Vi Wood, Harold Layton, Dellas Jensen, Glen Thomas, Aaron Allred, Jimmy Allred, Bertha Hansen, Bird McCarthy, Greta Carlson, La Preil Layton, Grant Laidlaw, Fred Lees, Leo Spencer, Stan Evans, Willie Eagle Plume, Frank Good Striker, Sebastian Cryinghead, Elmer Scott, Harold Moore, George Leibergall, John Kerr, Ray Blake, Glen Hamilton, John Melling, Harris Walker, Bruce Galbraith, George Sutherland, Ray McEacher, Bruce Buchanan, Reed Kirkham, Frank Weaver, Fred Richards, Clifford Scoville and Urbane Doughty.

Wrestling and Boxing

Wrestling in Cardston was something to see as early as 1905. Bill and Liege Pilling were the first exponents, and wrestling matches in the old O.K. feed barn were an event seldom missed. Later Frank Pilling and Jack Ellison entered the fray and Jack at one time held the middleweight championship of Western Canada.

The Blackmore brothers formed the Stag Horn Wrestling club and have been prominent in bringing many laurels to Cardston.

The following hold a provincial wrestling championship: "Chick" Leavitt, Bill, Harold, Richard, Dan and Ray Blackmore, Ray Ellison, Val Pilling, Delin Allred, Ken Wood, Woodrow Caldwell, Cannought Phipps and Doug. and Wal. Layton.

Amateur boxing has held the spotlight since 1926, when Cardston started their continuous string of southern Alberta boxing eliminations. This sport has had wonderful support and some real mitt slingers. In fact Cardston has been awarded the provincial finals twice, 1932 and 1936, the only times they were held outside of Calgary or Edmonton.

Cardston provincial boxing champions: Owen Leavitt, Val Pilling, Curly Sloan, Max Steed, Owen Leishman, Floyd Winger, Charlie Lybbert, Ken Allred, Harold Leavitt, Vern Olsen, Howard Stutz, Frank Sloan, Don Campbell, Kovin Hatfield, George Campbell, Norman Lybbert, Doug. Bigelow, Stan Dilatush and La Mar Purnell.

The Cardston Amateur Athletic association was organized in 1916 with Sterling Low and Gerald Cahoon as the first president and secretary. That organization was destined to become the greatest athletic organization in Alberta, if not in Western Canada. It's first affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was effected in 1920 with George Duce as president and O. B. Cheesman as secretary. Since that time Charlie Cheesman has held office continuously, and has been the big gun behind all the scenes of athletic promotions. He has worked like a Trojan and his place in Cardston's realm of sport would be impossible to fill.

Widespread Interests

The association from gradually assimilating all sports, now sponsors baseball, basketball, amateur boxing, wrestling and track and field meets. They have sent Floyd Winger, Stan Dilatush and Harold Blackmore to Olympic try-outs and each year they sponsor all local athletes of ability to the provincial meets.

In 1931 the association built a skating rink and in 1933 a golf course and two fine tennis courts were constructed.

The membership to the association is $10 per family, and it enables the whole family to participate in any or all of the sports sponsored by the association. It includes skating, gym periods, track training, boxing instruction, tennis and golf.

The Cardston Athletic association has furnished recreational entertainment for thousands of people, it has fitted a goodly number of young men for responsible positions, it has done much to advertise our town and district, it has widened our social status. May it always be one of our local assets.

CARDSTON'S RODEO STAR

Herman Linder, rodeo star and manager of the Cardston Stampede, is a Cardston boy, who learned to ride on his father's ranch in the district. He is one of the most brilliant riders in North America and one of the most popular. Last year Linder cinched his standing as Canada's greatest cowboy by winning the title of North American Champion All-Round Cowboy for the fourth time at the Calgary Stampede. He has won the premier award of the Calgary Stampede for the past three years consecutively, and also won it in 1932. He won the title of Canadian Champion All-Round Cowboy for the sixth consecutive time last year at the Calgary Stampede. He has also taken top honors at other great stampedes including the famous Madison Square Garden Show in New York.

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Salute Cardston

on this epochal event,

and tender wishes for long

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in extending congratulations

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Waterton National Park Calls

THE thousands of visitors from near and far who will visit Cardston for Golden Jubilee will find at Waterton National Park a scenic playground in the Canadian Rockies that appeals to every taste. You can reach Waterton from Cardston in an hour easily and what a delightful spin it is. The road carries you over a winding route through the pleasant foothills. Green frields, friendly hamlets, well kept farms, and thrifty ranches give variety to the scene, while ahead of you rise the majestic Rockies. Waterton is part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, an unique link between Canada and the United States.

At Waterton the visitor will find excellent fishing, boating, hiking, tennis, dancing, golf and bathing. The townsite has splendid stores, shops, hotels, garages, etc., and campers will be welcomed at the tourist camp. It has recreation facilities for the whole family. Mountain climbing gives thrills to the optimist.

Gem of Beauty

Waterton National Park is one of the three larger mountain playgrounds set aside by the federal government for the enjoyment of the people. Not so large as Banff or Jasper national parks, it is, nevertheless, a gem of mountain beauty, which every year draws more and more tourists during the summer season. It is the campers' delight and the cottagers' haven during the heat of the long summer months.

To John George "Kootenai" Brown, Englishman, product of Eton and Oxford, soldier, adventurer and Indian trader, generally goes the honor of founding Waterton National Park. Probably the first white man to set eyes on the wondrous beauty of this lake district in the Rockies was Lieut. Blackiston, R.A., who, in 1857, passed out of the grassy foothills into the mouth of the pass and up to the shores of the lake. He was a member of the famous Palliser expedition sent out by the Imperial government to explore the great western country for a route across the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific. The party traversed the passes from Athabasca to the International Boundary, Blackiston being in charge of operations in the south. On the occasion of his visit, Waterton was given its name, the lake being named for Charles Waterton, (1782-1865), English naturalist and traveller, famous for his research in Indian lore and nature. By 1860 Blackiston had crossed the pass and had arrived at the International boundary commission engaged in surveying the boundary between Canada and the United States.

"Kootenai" Brown

In the footsteps of Blackiston eight years later came another Englishman—John George Brown, who became a picturesque figure in the life of the West. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and for years was an officer in the Imperial army in India. Brown arrived in San Francisco in 1862, and in turn became cowboy, gold prospector and soldier of fortune. In 1865 he made his way to Fort Edmonton, Alberta, and moving south, he saw the plains of South Alberta covered with buffalo. His expedition carried him to Waterton Lakes, and there he remained.

It was not until May 30, 1895, however, that the Ottawa government took steps to reserve the forests about Waterton Lakes as a forest park reservation. On that date, acting upon a letter written by F. W. Godsal, rancher of the Cowley district, an order-in-council was passed setting up the forest reserve, which later was made a national park, and enlarged until today it covers more than 200 square miles, set about Upper and Lower Waterton Lakes, in all about 12 miles long, and dipping south into Glacier National Park in Montana.

Tied together by beautiful Upper Waterton Lake, it was fitting that, four years ago, by acts of U.S. Congress and the Parliament of Canada, the two national parks along the International boundary line should have, by common consent of the two good neighbors, been set up as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, commemorating at the time more than 130 years of peace between the two countries. Rotary clubs of Alberta and Montana co-operated in starting the movement which later the governments took up and made into law.

Mr. Godsal's action in crystalizing into action the wishes of "Kootenai" Brown that Waterton Lakes district should be erected into a national park for the preservation of its natural beauty and its wild life for all time resulted in the development of Alberta's third mountain park. Development was slow at first owing to the fact that it was a long distance from railway. However, of late years splendid all-weather highways have been constructed to the park from Lethbridge, Macleod, Cardston and Pincher Creek and a new direct highway from Glacier National Park to Waterton National Park via Kennedy Creek and the Belly River was completed in 1935, giving international connection which is expected to increase greatly the tourist travel between the two big mountain playgrounds.

JOHN GEORGE "KOOTENAI" BROWN

This sketch of the famous frontiersman, trader and "Father of Waterton National Park" is by Rackette, a clever painter of Waterton. It shows the first permanent park resident in his picturesque garb. Brown lies buried within sound of the lapping of the waves of the Lakes upon the shores where he delighted to linger.

CONFEDERATION JUBILEE

Cardston, like other Canadian towns and cities, suitably celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion's Confederation in 1927. The celebration lasted from June 30 to July 2, and the general committee consisted of Joseph Y. Card, chairman, Mayor Mark Spencer, President Edward J. Wood, Rev. W. H. Stevenson, Canon S. H. Middleton, J. S. Smith, Mrs. V. V. Christie, Mrs. T. M. Carlson, Mrs. H. B. Stacpoole, J. F. Parrish, D. O. Wight, J. W. Low, then principal of the Cardston high school. It is noticed in the handsome souvenir program for the historic occasion that Martin Woolf, ex-M.L.A., was a Dominion Day speaker. The festivities closed July 1 with a display of fire works under the direction of Fire Chief Chas. Cheesman. Cardston for many years has had an efficient fire brigade and they were placed in charge of the night show.

FIRST RAIL SHIPMENT OUT

The railway reached Cardston in the spring of 1904. The first carload of freight shipped out of Cardston was one from H. S. Allen. It was consigned to Raymond and consisted of his household effects, etc., as the Allens were moving to Raymond, Mr. Allen having been called by the Mormon church authorities to become president of the new Taylor stake. In Raymond, President Allen became a large land owner and successful farmer and head of the large department store, the Raymond Mercantile Company. This store is now managed by his son, Heber F. Allen.

PEOPLE OF CARDSTON

WE WISH YOU ALL SORTS OF GOOD THINGS

THE SILVER GRILL

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Good old-fashioned home cooking.

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TO THE LADIES

A BEAUTY SERVICE PAR EXCELLENCE

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Capitol Theatre Bldg. Phone 3494

Vanity Beauty Parlour

Marquis Hotel. Phone 3714.

Wishing the people of Cardston and District good luck in future years.

May you have a successful Jubilee.

Lethbridge Breweries Ltd.

The Saga of the "Southwest"

A TYPICAL RANCH IN CARDSTON DISTRICT

This delightful glimpse of a Cardston district ranch shows the general character of the country. It is the farm of M. A. Lowry Ranch at Taylorville taken about 1924. Not far from this ranch the Pioneer Company crossed the line into Canada June 1, 1887.

By CHARLES O. ASPLUND
(District Agriculturist, Cardston)

The green skirts of Chief Mountain gored and slashed by rivers, pleated by coulees, folded by hills, dotted by lakes, embroidered by spruce, willow and cottonwood and blending into the endless train of the prairies—that is the setting.

For countless centuries it had been the boundless hunting ground of the roving Blackfoot. Lush with grass, teeming with game, watered by myriad streams it was a pastoral paradise. To a simple people here was meat, shelter, fuel and clothing. Here was the exhilaration of the chase, the pursuits of languid summer and the protection of the winter camp.

Then came the horse. Its introduction from the south (the story will never be fully told) changed the course of history for the Indian. It brought added motility, wider horizons, and previously unknown contacts. Also it brought at least two disadvantages, easier and more rapid destruction of game and more and wider tribal wars. It will always be a matter of conjecture whether progress was aided or hindered by the horse in the hands of the plains Indians.

Then the Trader

And then the trader. The destruction of the buffalo. The exploitation and demoralizing of the Indian until a remnant of a mighty race was only saved from complete destruction by resort to governmental protection.

What has this to do with agriculture? Simply that this was the first phase. Humanity has always moved from the pastoral to the cultural type of agriculture. The Indian plucked and dried the wild fruit, dug the roots and gathered the seeds of edible plants, fattened his undomesticated cattle on the natural vegetation and in the autumn slaughtered his finished beef for winter use. He knew hazards even as you and I. The prairie fire and brush fire were his worst enemies, destroying fodder and driving game great distances to search for food. Drought too, came and with it famine. Cold winters destroyed breeding herds and left destitution in their wake. So much for the first scene in this great drama.

The Rancher

And now the rancher. Big fellows these, with thousands of cattle to replace the slaughtered herds of the red men. Nondescript cattle at first. Then came big, red and roan, white-faced and black bulls. From the Leicester border they came and from the rocky hills hard by the Welsh border. Long horns gave way to short or none, scrawny thighs to thick and fleshy rounds cattle had loins where none were known before. Good British blood had come to stay. They were driven to Fort Benton. They were driven to Medicine Hat. They fed hungry men who sweated to bind a great Dominion with bands of steel. They grazed belly deep in limitless miles of grass lands. They made easy fortunes at almost any price for those who gathered them in the fall and drove them to the nearest railway or distribution point. And there were men who were too handy with the rope and running iron and they were not welcome.

Men rode hard and shot straight and women were hospitable, courageous and true. The red coats carried respect of law and fear of retribution to the remotest corner and carved for themselves the most enviable of names in modern history.

But there have always been those who like the smell of new-turned soil, the springing forth of vegetation from seed planted by their hands and the garnering of the fruits of their labor. One fancies that, even amongst the most primitive savages, there was always a woman or a man who tended some special plants and watched them tenderly to fruition just as there was always the animal husbandry man (at heart) who, watching a gangling buffalo calf at his mother's side, sized him up as an unusually fine bull three years hence and a prize worthy of waiting for. Settlers these are, in whose hands must rest the ultimate future of every agricultural community. They came. They found lodgement in some favored location like tumbling weeds fortuitously caught in a barbed-wire fence and there they wrested a living from the soil directly as well as indirectly through their livestock. They sold butter and vegetables, wheat for flour, oats for horses, hay for cattle. These they sold to Mounties, to ranchers, to traders, to travellers all and sundry. They were the nucleous. They came before the railroad, some even before the ranchers. They may have been trappers, traders, missionaries, or just wanderers ready to lodge and take root. They were often squaw men. They were usually solitary. Too close contact stifled them, and gasping they flung themselves into the wilderness to find new frontiers. They were here fifty years ago to meet the Mormon pioneers, the first organized company of settlers to enter southwestern Alberta. They have been there to meet settlers the world over.

JOHN W. "JOHNNY" WOOLF

A young teamster for father, John A. Woolf, in the long trek to Canada in '87. He was later the first M.L.A. for Cardston and served in the legislature both at Regina, capital of the North West Territories, and at Edmonton. He now lives in New York City, and plans to attend the Jubilee.

Mormon Pioneers

The Mormon pioneers were essentially agricultural. They took up land. They plowed ground. They fenced fields. They planted seeds that they had brought with them. They built barns for their livestock. They liked good horses and good cattle and brought them with them. They raised wheat and gristed it. They carded and spun wool from their sheep. They made butter and cheese and they stored and dried vegetables and wild fruits. They drove and rode fast-stepping horses. Livery stables were among the first buildings constructed. They tapped creeks and rivers and made use of the water on suitable flats. One of these systems well designed and in a good state of repair is still partially in use south of Lee's Creek. They planted trees, lawns and gardens. Timothy and lucerne grew where it had never grown before. These settlers were well organized. Markets for surplus produce soon developed. With such facilities a strongly cohesive community with all the adjuncts of a commercially modern society was soon realized.

The strong tendency was toward diversification, especially south and west of Cardston. A broken country with rich pasture and subject to frost precluded extensive grain farming in much of the territory and this is true today. In a large part of the extreme southwest will remain the major source of income and grain farming will be secondary. This is as it should be.

Then came summerfallow. Then irrigation. Then Marquis wheat. Then a war-crazed world; with every available acre raising wheat. Then, the chaos of depression. Out of which through, what at times seems an impenetrable fog, we seem to be slowly emerging.

Frost was once the bugbear, but no more; improved varieties corrected that. Drought and the rim of the dust bowl loom now. Water conservation, extensive irrigation projects, strip farming, plowless fallow, crest wheat grass, alfalfa and improved methods and equipment all will assist in adjusting these problems. All of these are in wide evidence throughout the district now.

Irrigation

Where Cochrane cattle once ranged now irrigation water vitalizes the ground and thousands of tons of hay, sugar beets, seed peas, and grain and thousands of head of livestock are produced annually. Where once three or four families and a score of men found employment now two hundred families are provided for.

Where the ox teams of the pioneer wearily plowed a few acres now a tractor cultivates and seeds a hundred acres a day.

Where great herds of buffalo once roamed, now well-bred cattle and sheep graze.

The teepee and log cabin have been largely replaced by comfortable homes.

A network of gravel highways provide for countless high-powered cars.

Names, personalities; these are legion, but representing the types that we have attempted to portray in broad strokes, let us in closing record these: Senator Cochrane, E. N. Barker and Kootenai Brown; Col. McLeod, C. O. Card; McKay (of summerfallow fame); Sir Chas. Saunders and C. A. Magrath. What would we have done without them? They represented progress.

Sometimes that progress seems slow. There are disappointments and reverses—solidarity and permanence often seem remote. But this one essential fact we must remember. Nowhere could you find a community more completely dependent on agriculture than southwestern Alberta. With no discovered mineral wealth of importance, with no important manufacturing, except the processing of agricultural commodities; the soil must feed, clothe and house the community. Agricultural problems are of direct concern to all. They should be faced in the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness by every member of the community.

BEST WISHES
TO EVERYONE AT CARDSTON
—and a Successful Jubilee.
YALE CAFE
LETHBRIDGE
Enjoy the good food for which this cafe is known when in Lethbridge.

CONGRATULATIONS
AND
BEST WISHES
To Everybody At Cardston.
RIVERS
STYLE CENTRE
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Greetings to Cardston
We congratulate you citizens of Cardston on the town you have built.
McGAVIN'S
Lethbridge.
McGavin's name on a product is your assurance of quality.

Early Ranch of Two Ex-Mounties

WHEN THE Mormon pioneers pitched their tents on the banks of Lee's Creek fifty years ago they found in the region a number of scattered ranchers, men who had squatted on lands along the creeks and rivers and who were running a few head of stock. One of the ranches was that of Morris and Shaw, the principals in the outfit being two ex-members of the Mounted Police, ex-Staff Sergt, Fred Morris and ex-Staff Sergt. Fred Shaw.

They had joined the force in 1878 and had been stationed both at old Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills and at Fort Macleod. When they took their discharge in 1883 they spotted a good-looking piece of country on the St. Mary's River and went into ranching. Today this pioneer ranch is owned by James Hansen, and is located five miles southeast of Cardston. Fred Shaw became customs collector at Lethbridge later and died in Lethbridge.

N.W.M.P. DETACHMENT
On Lee's Creek. One of the early detachments of the Force in the Cardston district.

First Sheep

They brought in the first band of sheep from Montana territory but had a problem keeping them for the wolves were constantly preying on the animals, Fred Shaw's brother, Vern, stated in an interview at his pleasant Cardston home, a home that commands a magnificent view of the pastoral lands of the southwest with the towering Rockies in the background. From Vern Shaw's back door it seems like one could reach out and touch Old Chief, but just try walking the distance!

Vern Shaw says the wool from that early band of sheep went to Medicine Hat, but what disposition was made of it there he does not know.

From Nova Scotia

The Shaws came west when the head of the family, Dr. Henry Shaw, M.D., passed away at Kempville, Nova Scotia. The new ranch on the frontier was the lure. A brother, Andrew Shaw, came west in '84 and still another brother, Lee also came. Andrew fought in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines and died in India. Vern Shaw came to Southern Alberta in '85 being one of the very first settlers in the Cardston country. His mother and sister, he reveals, were the first white women in the region and often their life must have been a lonely one cut off as they were from civilization. They had no neighbors in those middle '80's except a number of old ex-staff sergeants of the Mounted Police—Percy Ashe, Jack Cotter and Sam Derinzy. They came in in '84 and started ranching on what is now the McKee place on the St. Mary's.

"There were no surveys of course in those days," Mr. Shaw said, "but when the surveys were made the rights of the squatters were recognized. Remember it was a big, open country and all a fellow had to do was to pick a piece of land and go to it. Deep grass covered the prairie and there was lots of water, truly a grand country for ranching.

"Well, in the spring of 1886 E. N. Barker settled on Lee's Creek and that helped our little community considerably."

Lee's Creek

"Mr. Shaw, how did Lee's Creek get its name?" was asked.

"As I understand it the creek was named for an old trader from the Fort Benton country named Lee. As a matter of fact when I came in, the old Lee cabins were still standing. They were on the site of Ed. Ivins' place, 15 miles southwest of Cardston near Beazer. They were in ruins then and, of course, unoccupied. Lee went into the Pincher Creek district later, I believe, and Lee's Lake bears the family name today."

"You speak of the old Lee trading post, Mr. Shaw, were there others in the vicinity?"

"Yes, there was one called the Farewell post. It was located on the St. Mary's and was a well known stopping place between Benton and Fort Whoop-up. It was on the old Whiskey Gap trail and had been abandoned before I came in. But the old log building was there with its huge stone fireplace. Round the post were many Indian graves in those days. The bodies had been wrapped in rawhide and placed in the trees as was the custom.

"This post was an important link in the trail between Montana and Whoop-up being used by the whiskey traders. Liquor was smuggled in through Whiskey Gap and that's how the gap got its name. This was a prohibition country in those days and there was a $200 fine if one got caught with the goods.

"Don't confuse the Whiskey Gap trail with the Mormon trail. The Card company came through what was known as Immigration Gap which was south of Whiskey Gap. I think, too, you should understand that there were two Benton trails. One often reads of the Benton trail. Well, there was an Upper and a Lower Benton trail. Cardston was on the Upper Benton trail and Lethbridge on the Lower Benton trail.

"There was a Mounted Police detachment on the St. Mary's where the Upper Benton trail crossed the river. The detachment was just above the old Pilling house, four miles southeast of Cardston. Two Mounties were there when I first visited the post—Tom Clarke, of Macleod, who writes interestingly of the old days for the Herald, and Will Higinbotham, cousin of the well known J. D. Higinbotham, pioneer druggist and postmaster of Lethbridge and writer of the book, 'When the West Was Young.' The old detachment was flooded out in 1888 and a new one was built on the east side of the river," said the old timer.

Brown-Ross Ranch

Mr. Shaw, moving forward to 1887, the year the Cardston pioneers arrived, told of the coming of the Brown-Ross outfit. Their place, known as the Brown ranch, is now the Raley Hutterite colony. They had 10,000 acres in the place and ran 600 head of cattle at one time. The outfit was headed by Tom Brown and Walter Ross and "I remember they brought in a fine bunch of well bred Shorthorns."

Of Herbert Donovan, another old time Cardston personality, Mr. Shaw also speaks. He was an educated Englishman who went into the sheep business with E. N. Barker on Lee's Creek.

"Did you meet Charles Ora Card and his two companions when they came through from Fort Macleod in 1886?" was asked.

"No. I remember of them passing through, but I never met Mr. Card until the next year, that is 1887. Then I met him and I always found him a perfect gentleman. I remember Mrs. Card, also. Why, she was a mother to us fellows and a fine, cultured woman. She always made us welcome."

"Were the ranchers glad to see the Mormons come into their domain? Or were they look upon as intruders?"

"I should say we were glad to see them. It took away a lot of the loneliness," was the reply.

But going back to old personalities and places in the Cardston country, Mr. Shaw tells of the old Road ranch which was a famous—or notorious—stopping place, as you choose. J. Nielsen owns the place now. It was started by two men named Alexander and Kent, who later turned it over to Henry Collis. He ran a trading post and hotel as well as a wholesale liquor store. Mr. Shaw recalls that it was at this post, known along the trail as the "Devil's Acre," that he met "Shorty" Adams, respected Southern Alberta old timer and later mayor of Lethbridge.

"This man Collis was a character. He was an educated Irish gentleman of birth who had drifted out West and remained. But we had lots of those fellows in those days and how they brightened up our lives. I remember at the 'Devil's Acre' Lord Percy Douglas, later the Marquis of Queensbury. He was at the post for a year and was known as 'Percy' to everybody. He would have no other name," he said.

"Mr. Shaw, were the Indians troublesome?"

"No, not really. They were restless at times and we were told to go into Fort Macleod occasionally for protection but we never went. Remember, we had some wonderful Indians in those days. They were a magnificent race. Red Crow and Crop Earned Wolf were both outstanding men and friendly to the white settlers. They were brothers-in-law."

As mentioned, Mrs. Shaw, mother of Vern Shaw, and his sister, Jessie, were the first white women south of Macleod. Miss Shaw married Sergt. Harper of the Mounted Police and they ranched at Cardston.

Cochrane Ranch

Speaking of the bigger cattle outfits, Mr. Shaw, who was with the police for many years as range and brand inspector, says by all odds the Cochrane Ranch, started in '84, was the most famous. It was a splendid outfit, he said, and he should know for he rode for them, also for Walter Ross. The ranch was stocked with 25,000 head of cattle, some of them longhorns trailed in from the south through Montana but a lot of the breeding stuff was from Senator Cochrane's purebred stock farm in Quebec. Some of the highlights of those old ranching days were the great roundups. "They extended from Alberta right into Montana and we didn't know any line in those days," he explained. "It really was all one big country." He remembers that a man named Dunlap was the first manager for the Cochrane Ranch. His fate was a sad one for he was fatally frozen one winter on the Macleod trail. Later the Mormon church bought the Cochrane and settled it.

VERN SHAW
Old Timer of the Cardston district, there before the Mormon Pioneers came in. He was with the Police for many years on brand and stock inspection work. He is shown here on the Blood Reserve patrol.

Steers for England

England was the big market for those grass-fed steers of long ago. Mr. Shaw says they used to trail the stock to Medicine Hat, the steel having reached there, where they were loaded on cars and sent east for export.

"What did you get for cattle fifty years ago?"

"About $40 for a four-year-old steer. There was no baby beef marketed in those days—all four year olds. They were sold right off the grass for that prairie grass was the best feed in the world for cattle. Pity we haven't got more of it today; we'd have a better country."

The Brown ranch started with 600 head but finally ran around 4,000 head. The Mormon church started a ranch on the St. Mary's in the early days, too, running around 1000 head.

Mail in those days was mighty slow in arriving but it usually got there, Mr. Shaw says. The letters came down from Macleod and the papers by bull team. "The papers were six months old when we got them but they were mighty welcome," smiled the old timer.

Last Buffalo

"When did the buffalo leave the Cardston country, Mr. Shaw."

"Well, I remember, in the spring

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HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HEATING, TINSMITHING.

Last Buffalo Was Killed in 1886

of '86 an old bull was killed on the St. Mary's, and in the same year three were killed by Indians below Whiskey Gap. I know because I ate some of the meat. As far as I know these were the last buffalo in this country."

Mr. Shaw says the Mormons raised the first wheat in the southwest region of the province. Some of the ranchers had raised a little green feed, chiefly oats. Early ranchers put up considerable hay and they could start their mowers anywhere so deep was the grass. They figured on stacking about a ton per head, and that was usually sufficient for the winters, in his opinion, were more open than now. "We could always depend on getting a Chinook at short intervals during the winter, but not now. I have seen two feet of snow vanish in a day before a Chinook. However, we did have some bad winters. I remember the tough winter of 1886-87 when for two months mercury flitted around 40 below. Ranchers lost heavily. The Cochrane outfit took a big loss.

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF HORSE POWER

This picture is typical of the pre-tractor days in Southern Alberta's farm areas. It shows Stuart's outfit seeding 600 acres of grain at Kimball, near Cardston.

The snow was so crusted the cattle couldn't get down to the grass. It was the same in Montana; in fact, it was that winter that Charley Russell painted his masterpiece — The Last of Ten Thousand."

Knew Russell

"Did you ever meet Russell?"

"Did I ever meet Russell? I should say so. Charley was all through this country when he was working on the cattle outfits. He spent a winter on the Belly Buttes, a big, likeable, none to energetic cowhand, but he had genius. He drew a little in those days but the 'Last of Ten Thousand' put him on top. Charley knew the West and that's why his pictures are the real thing."

Continuing, Mr. Shaw said: "There were a lot of great men in those days in the West. I remember Father Lacombe coming through this country. Whenever the Bloods would get restless he would come down and all would be peace again. The Indians loved and honored him. Rev. John McDougall was another great missionary of the period. They were always welcomed—those fine old sky-pilots.

"I remember, too, witnessing the last, or one of the last, Sun Dances staged by the Indians. It was in '86 and I never want to witness another such sickening sight. The young Indians who were to try for the rank of braves were fine specimens and it was amazing the fortitude and courage they showed as they suffered physical tortures during the dance. The government finally stopped these savage practices and rightly."

Reverting to the old trails, Mr. Shaw said there was another trail still—a pack horse trail. This came in from Montana through Boundary Creek and ran on to Lee's cabins. It was used by those early rum-runners when the Indians got bad, as it carried them through the brush. Looking back over half a century, Mr. Shaw has no regrets that he cast his lot with others in the West and took a part in its development.

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Standoff Trader Is Pioneer

By JOS. Y. CARD

AMONG the rapidly decreasing old timers who were here before the arrival of the Mormons is R. N. Wilson of Standoff.

Born in the city of Toronto in 1863, the subject of this sketch early removed to Bowmanville, Ontario, where he resided until in 1881 at the age of 18, he joined the old North West Mounted Police, coming west via Duluth, Bismarck and the Missouri River route, then the most practical method of reaching Western Canada.

As the stern wheel steamer "Red Cloud" pushed on up the Missouri, hugh camps of Sioux Indians were passed. They had lately surrendered to the American government. At Fort Buford were 250 lodges while standing on the bank were the celebrated chiefs "Long Dog" and "Gall," the latter being the chief who conducted the Indian end of the Custer battle, Sitting Bull not being personally present.

Two days later at Poplar River agency were seen 350 lodges of Sioux and next day at Wolf Point still another large camp of the Indian prisoners.

LOUIS RIEL

When, further up the river the Red Cloud tied up at Fort Carrol a war party of young Blood Indians came aboard for a few minutes, one of whom was Joe Healy who died last year on the Blood Reserve hospital at Cardston. At this point the steamer was also boarded by the notorious Louis Riel, then in exile for his part in the Red River rebellion of 1870, who intended to go to Fort Benton but the police recruits were so hostile to him that he got off at the next woodpile, to appear three years later on the Saskatchewan fomenting the rebellion of 1885 for which he was later hanged at Regina.

After seven months training at Fort Walsh, the headquarters of the force, Wilson was sent to Fort Macleod and soon was detailed to the Blood Reserve detachment at Standoff, beginning a life of long attachment to that district.

Notable Service

Being interested in the Indians, Wilson soon picked up so much of their language that within six months he was much sought as interpreter by brother policemen who had been among the Bloods for years. Subsequently, being transferred to Fort Pitt on the North Saskatchewan and not caring for police life as a permanent career Mr. Wilson, after many applications, was permitted to purchase his discharge from the force in the fall of 1884, but before leaving, in consequence of information received from a Blackfoot speaking Cree Indian, he was enabled to warn the authorities of the impending rebellion, for which he received the heartfelt thanks of his commanding officer, Major L. N. F. Crozier, who in the following spring was unfortunate enough to command the losing side of the first battle, the disastrous ambush of Duck Lake.

Returning to Macleod, Mr. Wilson during 1885 in company of N. T. Macleod, now of Lethbridge, Johnny Reed and Jeff Burgess, rode the range for Strong and Davis, holding their 5000 unwilling beef steers between the Little Bow and the Old Man Rivers, but finding that the hard riding under Frank Strong, that kept good and tired six saddle horses per man was too strenuous for a steady diet he. in 1886, exchanged it for the less exciting occupation of clerk in the general store of J. B. Smith and brother at Macleod, where with the late Charles Reach, he was employed until the fall of that year, when he returned to his first love, the Bloods, by starting in business on his own account at age 23, as Indian trader at Standoff, squatting upon unsurveyed land that he homesteaded after subdivision and still holds.

JOHANNES ANDERSON

One of the original Pioneer Company who arrived in Cardston June 3, 1887. He has left a large posterity, many of them still in Alberta.

Takes Bride

In 1889 he married Lila, only daughter of the late E. F. Hillier, then a missionary on the Blood Reserve. Mrs. Wilson recently entertained the writer with remembrances of many pleasant incidents connected with visits to the home of my childhood in Cardston, as she was well acquainted with C. O. Card, my father, my mother and my grandmother, Mrs. Young, who was visiting us.

After conducting the business at Standoff for eleven years and trading back and forth with the Mormon gardeners and farmers about 20 miles south of Standoff, competition became too strong. Mr. Wilson closed it up and entered the government service as Indian agent for the Piegans in January, 1898, where he remained for six years until promoted to the Blood agency. When he took over the management of the Piegan Reserve it was just a piece of open land 12 miles by 15 in extent and a common free grazing ground for the white man's cattle of which 10,000 or more wintered there every year, with the result that although the Peigans had been 17 years in the cattle business they only had a few over 500 head to show for it. Without any cost to the Indian department or to the Peigan Indians, Wilson built a 53-mile fence of four-barbed wires around the Peigan Reserve, financing the project by renting exclusive grazing rights for about one-third of the number of cattle that had formerly grazed there for nothing. One anticipated result of fencing was that the end of the six years period found the Peigans with over 1700 head of cattle, their herd having more than trebled, the increase being mainly due to the fact that their calves now remained on the reserve long enough to get branded.

Indian Sawmill

Another noteworthy incident made in the Peigan administration was the purchase with tribal funds of a completely equipped saw and planing mill to improve housing conditions of the Indians, which manufactured about a million feet of first class lumber during the three seasons that Wilson operated it before leaving for the Bloods.

Fall Wheat

While in charge of the Blood agency he was attracted to the unusual success with which the Mormon neighbors were raising fall wheat, and as the Indians had the land, men, horses and some tribal funds, he induced them to go into farming, after overcoming some opposition from both the department and older Indians. A ten-furrow steam breaking plow with other machinery was purchased and the breaking up of 80 acre farms began for such Indians as had horse power to work them. The initial crops being fortunately very good the Indians themselves requested the department to speed up matters by purchasing a second steam plow and threshing outfit which was done so, that at the time of Mr. Wilson's retirement the two ten-forrow breakers were busy with 50 Indians started in the business of farming, their assistance being limited to re-imbursable advances for breaking expenses, fence wire and seed, all met from a revolving tribal fund without cost to the Indian department or the Canadian taxpayer.

In 1911, against the oft given advice of the Indian department, Mr. Wilson resigned from the government service in order to devote his attention to private interests, and one of his most treasured possessions is a letter, which I saw, from the department repeatedly expressing the regret of the head office that he had severed his connection with the Indian service with which he had been so long and so amicably associated.

Mr. Wilson states that the local administration of an Indian reservation like that of the Bloods, in spite of the puzzling and sometimes exasperating problems that present themselves to the agent almost daily, is about the most fascinating occupation that a man could select. In 1914 he re-opened his former store under the title of Standoff Trading Company, which he still conducts, still alert, at the advanced age of 74.

Interest In Indian Life

Mr. Wilson's interest in the Indians has not been confined to their material welfare as during much of the period covered by this sketch he pursued active studies of their tribal customs, religious practices and folklore, at times being a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D.C., the Folklore Society of Boston, the Canadian Institute of Toronto, the British Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which latter body he was elected a Fellow in 1895. Some of his ethnological collections are to be seen in the Field Museum of Chicago, the Peabody Museum and the Victoria Museum of Ottawa, while his few contributed papers were published in the American Antiquarian and the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada.

Incidental to the foregoing was the purchase of many books on subjects that interested him, his private library now consisting of more than 700 volumes dealing mostly with the three subjects of North American Ethnology, Evolution and Freemasonry. Relative to the latter subject Mr. Wilson followed Masonic light so far that he has for many years been a Past Master of the Macleod lodge, a Knight Templar and a Freemason of the Thirty-Second Degree.

His library is a marvel and wonder in the midst of the prairies.

Mr. Wilson is truly a pioneer and old timer and still occupies the old homestead and runs the old store, but whether contentedly so at age 74, I question. Perhaps the devotion of faithful Mrs. Wilson removes a good part of the sameness of the environs.

CHIEF RED CROW

Famous chief of the Blood Tribe, who early made peace with the Mormon Pioneers. He was a close friend of President Card.

Roman Catholic Church

In the early days missionaries of the Roman Catholic church travelled through the Cardston district teaching Christianity to the Indians. Among the faithful pioneer missionaries was the famous Father Lacombe, who made a great contribution to the building up of the West. He wielded a strong influence over the Indians and forestalled a threatened outburst.

In 1928 the Church of St. Theresa of the Infant Jesus was built and it was dedicated the following year. Another Catholic church is located at Harrisville, 10 miles southwest of Cardston, and services are held there every first and third Sunday. The present incumbent of both churches is Rev. Father Salaun.

GREETINGS TO THE OLD TIMERS OF CARDSTON AND DISTRICT

and

May the spirit of the pioneers of Canada's West remain firm and strong.

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Rev. Canon Middleton,
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GLENWOOD ALBERTA.

Wight Family Were Builders

(Written for Cardston's Golden Jubilee Number by Pioneer Mrs. Elnora Wight-Layton)

The Wights came to Cardston by special invitation of its founder, Charles O. Card, who, coming to Logan district, found in Joseph M. Wight, carpenter, millwright, and builder, a man who could "do things" in this new and great land of Southern Alberta, the newly found home of the "Mormon Pioneers" in Canada. Joseph M. Wight and myself, with our little children, Ina and Hans (the latter now Hans Wight, M.L.A.) arrived here on June 10, 1891, to find many community enterprises being planned, especially the erection of a sawmill which would furnish lumber and shingles for the new settlement.

Our first two winters (I mention winters especially because of the memories which they bring) 1891 and '92, were spent in the erection and management of the old sawmill near the Belly River west of Cardston, the machinery being hauled with great difficulty over prairie trails, boggy with rains and snows of the wet seasons of those days, from Lethbridge, and then on through the mountainous country to the west over almost impossible handicaps. But the sawmill was built, and there I found plenty to do cooking for the men, doing chores and other odd jobs which the busy camp life entailed upon its only women and her small children, there being three now, my son, David Osborn, being born in September of that first fall after our arrival.

HANS E. WIGHT

Who came to Cardston in his early life with his father, a pioneer. He is now M.L.A. for Lethbridge.

GROUP OF ORIGINAL PIONEERS

In 1902 at a gathering of Cardston old-timers this picture was taken. Back row, standing, left to right: Frank Layne, John Layne, Sterling Williams, S. M. Woolf, Annie Daines Snow, Orson Daines, J. H. Anderson, Samuel O. Anderson. Second row, standing: Lucinda Layne Woolf, Mary E. Woolf Ibey, Elizabeth I. Hammer, Attena Bates Williams, Sena Matkin, Mary L. Woolf, "Aunt" Zina Y. Card, Sarah B. Daines, Hannah Anderson, Jane E. Woolf Bates, O. Ernest Bates. First row, sitting: John W. Woolf, Josiah A. Hammer, Samuel Matkin, John A. Woolf, President Card, Henry L. Hinman, Johannes Anderson, Lewis Hinman. Seated on ground: Milton H. Woolf, Zina Card Brown, Lee Ora Matkin, Zina Woolf Hickman, Mary Anderson Layton, Perusha Layne, Joseph Y. Card.

Flour Mill

Timber passing through the new sawmill soon provided lumber and shingles for homes in Cardston, but a flour mill was a prime need among the new settlers, and that need must also be satisfied. As foreman of construction work, Joseph M. Wight soon had a new grist mill operating in Cardston, the entire community celebrating the occasion by attending the "wedding dance" given for Richard Brown and Martha Layne, newlyweds, whose marriage took place just in time for the great mill floor to be used for the dance on that occasion. "The Wights" thereafter spent their summers in the timber and their winters in Cardston where my husband could operate the sawmill and the flour mill alternately, thus supplying the new settlement with both shelter and food.

As wheelwright and carpenter, J. M. Wight was unexcelled for those early days, and his blacksmith shop on the site now occupied by the Nellie Jensen home, west of the telephone exchange building, was a community centre for many years in Cardston. Trusting all men, my husband would rather be the loser than an "offender." No one was "turned empty from his door." Tools borrowed often never found their way back home, and work done, too often gratis, but what did that matter in a community where all were brothers and sisters, and where civic, religious, and neighborly projects were the main purpose of existence. Thus it was that as the years rolled by better equipment was added to the "blacksmith shop" which became a "community work shop" in which were found windmill for cheap power, turning lathe for all kinds of better wood work, engine (one of the first), and numerous other things for the benefit of all. Such were the earliest events of the Wight family in Cardston.

New Home

But more intimate and real were our own struggles for a home of our own. It was during the third winter, 1893, that our new home was started in Cardston. My husband, as usual, was engaged in "community work" and his little family, now growing rapidly both in numbers and needs, demanded permanency in living quarters. Cardston's meeting house was under erection, and Mr. Wight's skill was requisitioned, and gladly did he contribute his labors. It was his first winter at home, and so nights and mornings, while I held the lighted lamp for him to see, he built our first two rooms, and we moved in to our own home. Times improved, however, and we took our homestead, and later our pre-emption, and spent our summer months in a farm home west of Cardston, moving to town for winter for schooling, and as the years went by other landmarks were erected to the memory of Joseph M. Wight in Cardston, and its surrounding district.

Stand-Off Agency

Notably among these was the Stand-Off agency on Belly River. Almost a year was spent by him at the site of the old agency, and here he became a prime favorite with the Indians. Most of the substantial buildings of that historic agency were erected by Jos. M. Wight. But his talents were somewhat varied, too, for to him belongs the credit of the superintending of erection of the first steel bridge south of Lethbridge. The huge water wheel used by the flour mill was designed and installed by him, an accomplishment in those days, and one which long remained in the memory of old and young as a "swimming hole" and physical activity centre for the people of those days.

As in the community, so in our home, J. M. Wight practised his motto of "Doing good to all men," for visitors were always welcome, with plenty of wholesome foods to eat, often lacking in variety, and with clothing to spare, though most of it home-made. A United Co-operative order was his dream of society, and he openly opposed the economic order whereby honesty was enforced by fear, and riches by the few could be attained only by dishonesty to the many.

But let me leave my memories of one of Cardston's real builders, to wander over the larger field of town and district as I remember it back in the '90's.

The hardships of pioneer days stand out in bold relief when I contemplate those days. Snowstorms in June, windstorms lifting houses off their foundations, tearing roofs off others and dropping them into neighboring lots, rains and flood which made life hazardous, capsizing homes in the river bottom and destroying much property—these things stand out vividly in memory. Thinking of our recent drought years, who would think of Lee's Creek a roaring torrent stretching from the Main Street of Cardston to the foot of the Johnny Woolf hill where the W. E. Pitchers now live. Yet water everywhere, grass growing to the horses' bellies, wild hay anywhere, and bounteous crops filled the years of that early time, making happy compensation for the floods and snows of May and June, the big ones being in 1902 and 1908.

Home Life

Home life, too, was equally different. Carding wool, knitting stockings and quilts, making rag rugs, making soap and tallow candles; these were daily household occupations which filled every waking hour with busy labor. The poor fireplace, cheap stoves, the old iron kettle, were common in those days, for our modern kitchens and time and labor saving devices were only dreams to us mothers of early Cardston. Clothing, too, must be made at home, and my particular training had been in the millinery work. Hats made out of straw braided especially for the purpose were often my contribution to the females of the community. Wool flowers and "hair" flowers also were favorites, manufactured in my own home during my "leisure" time, which meant mostly after every one else had gone to bed and was slumbering in preparation for the next day's heavy work.

Travel, too, has changed. The old mule team and buckboard, or the single buggy was a favorite means of transportation. My "calling" as nurse in those early days made it necessary for me to avail myself of all kinds of conveyances in pursuit of my duties. I was a

(Continued on Page 50)

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In Old Indian Days

By JIM WHITE BULL,
Standoff

In early days, White Bull and his brother, Eagle-Head, both of the Blackfoot Confederacy, allied themselves to the Nez-perces, a roving tribe of Indians, now residents of the United States, because White Bull had married a comely Nez-perce maiden.

Sometime after a battle was fought between the Nez-perce Indians on one side, and their foes were a large number of settlers. The location was in what is now known as British Columbia. The outcome of this fight was some of the surviving Nez-perces of this battle, crossed into the States for protection. White Bull and his brother, Eagle-Head, accompanied the refugees. Another Canadian Indian, of the Cree tribe named White-Breast-Dog, also accompanied the Nez-perces in their flight. Apparently White-Breast-Dog had heard about the other two warriors from his own country who were travelling with the Nez-perces, for he made an endeavor to locate them one day. Accomplishing his purpose he exhorted them to return to their native land with him. White Bull replied to him thus: "Listen brother, I am the oldest of the three here, so listen to my counsel. I favor returning to our homeland, because if we are captured by the United States soldiers over here, they will send us far away, never to return home to our people. Eagle-Head did not favor returning, owing to the fact that he had fallen in love with a pretty maiden, a member of the Nez-perces. This trio having come to no agreement as to returning to Canada, were finally told by Eagle-Head, "Let us sit down to smoke, my brothers, and come to some arrangement about returning home."

This was acceded to by the other two. Sitting down, Eagle-Head filled his pipe, lighted it, and passed it to his companions, who also smoked.

Rifle Shots

During their informal talk, they were interrupted by a fusilade of rifle shots, coming from a nearby hillock, in close proximity to their location. "I will stand up and see who's responsible for all this shooting," Eagle-Head told the others. At the instant Eagle-Head rose to his full height a bullet found its mark between his eyes, and groaning and kicking he fell limp on the ground, a thin stream of blood immediately started to trickle down the side of his face as he lay in death. White Bull, and White-Breast-Dog jumped up. They noticed six horsemen riding toward them, firing at them as they rode. These riders, the two Indians surmised, were robbers.

Being outnumbered the two remaining Canadian braves retreated to a thicket beside a river, and concealed in hiding all that day, waiting for dusk. While waiting, White-Breast-Dog said to his companion:

"My brother, we are of the same blood. I am a half-Blood Indian. Let us not return to our land, but let us journey east, and ally ourselves with the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull." White Bull replied to him, "Yes brother, I am afraid, even if we do return home, we will be accused of killing my brother. So let us go to Sitting Bull's tribe."

Having both arrived at this decision, and darkness having covered the land, they erected a raft. Placing their belongings on it they piloted it to the other side of the river by swimming beside it. (The above incident occurred during the summer). Arriving on the opposite bank they climbed a high cliff, and slept on its summit.

Are Followed

Next morning, White-Breast-Dog, while cooking their meal of buffalo meat, was informed by White Bull in an excited tone of voice, "My brother, bad luck befell us. I see a brown bear following our tracks." The two immediately retreated, abandoning their half-prepared meal. They ran into a thicket, where they climbed a high tree. They noticed the bear still following their footsteps from their perch. The bear, arriving at the base of the tree, looked up and observed the two Indians sitting on branches of the tree. White Bull immediately started to pray for mercy from the bear. After a while these two sons of the prairie noticed the hair on the bear's neck smoothing down gradually after they had prayed to it for sometime. This they surmised was a sign that the bear had heard their prayer, for previously the hair had stood up in his rage. Finally the animal started to back away from the tree, turning sharply, and at a fast clip disappeared into a nearby bush, yellow dust following in his wake. After a while the two wanderers climbed down from their perch and started on their eastward trek towards the land of Sitting Bull. After travelling considerable distance, and enduring various hardships, White Bull said to his companion, White-Breast-Dog:

"Brother, we will go to Sitting Bull as you requested, for he is my relative, my grandfather told me so. But he is forever fighting with the white people, and we might get mixed up in his troubles, for he does not like the white race."

Continuing their travels, they arrived one day at "Bear's River" (Indian name) about dusk. They set to right away to build a raft. After dark they started across the river, swimming beside their raft. Arriving at the opposite side, White Bull was first to land on the shore, while White-Breast-Dog was still in the water. A barrage of rifle shots were directed at these two braves. White Bull immediately flopped, the water submerging him. Letting himself float, he exposed his mouth for air.

After floating for a considerable time, he stoop up, the water coming up to his waistline. He could still hear the outburst of rifle firing. These he surmised were Crow Indians shooting, who had seen them on their first approach to the river. After surveying his whereabouts, White Bull noticed he was on a submerged island. His companion and his raft were nowhere to be seen at that moment. After a few minutes White Bull heard a splash in the water a short distance away. Investigation by him revealed White-Breast-Dog wading to shallow water. He was also silently weeping, thinking that White Bull had been killed by the shots of the Crow Indians.

Lose All Belongings

"I was crying for you, too, brother, thinking that you may have been killed," said White Bull to his companion. These two warriors lost all their belongings in the river along with the raft. Nothing was left for them in the way of weapons, excepting their hunting knives, which they wore in their belts. Wading to the nearest shore they emerged into a thicket to rest, but were unable to do so. "Now, my brother," White Bull addressed his companion, "I have changed my mind. I do not think we will go to Sitting Bull. Our people are much closer. Besides we have no clothes or weapons with which to get food for a long journey. Let us go home to our native land. We can manage to reach our people somehow." Both agreeing to return home, these two started on their return journey to Canada. But first of all they peeled considerable bark off a large number of pussy willows. This bark White Bull started to wind around the feet of his companion. He also wound some around his own feet to serve as moccasins. A large bundle of this pliable bark was also carried on their back for future use on their return journey. They dug up various roots to subsist on. On their return journey, after a few days, the supply of bark became exhausted and the two men travelled barefoot much to their discomfort. Their progress was impeded considerably when their feet were affected with sore raw spots after travelling a few days in this primitive fashion.

On Hands and Knees

They finally reverted to crawling on their hands and knees with considerable suffering from thirst and hunger. Finally becoming exhausted and unable to continue any longer, they lay in a hollow near the junction of the two rivers, St. Mary's and the Little Bow. White Bull, after repeated efforts, noticed a large herd of horses grazing near them. "We are home, brother," he informed his companion, who was still lying exhausted and unable to answer.

White Bull saw a rider in close proximity. He beckoned to the fellow wildly. Coming upon the two exhausted warriors the rider informed close relatives of his find. White Bull was taken charge of by his father, who fed him blood soup for nourishing purposes before he was allowed to partake of more stable food. White Bull lived to a ripe old age. His companion White-Breast-Dog, lived up to a few years ago. The above story was related to me, Jim White Bull, of the Blood Reserve, by my father a few years before he passed away to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

THE PANTHERBONES
Of the Blood Indian Reserve, a well known Indian family, close friends of the early Cardston settlers. They are Mr. and Mrs. Charley Pantherbone and their son, Mike.

Wight Family

(Continued from Page 49)

graduate of Dr. Shipp's nursing class here, and earlier attended the "hygienic reform class" by Mrs. Ella Nelson. It was away back in 1894 that I was "called" to this work, being given a special "blessing" in administering relief and help in times of sickness. In fact to all of us in those early days, faith and reliance in God was the watchword in home and community. Today with all our modern living I wonder if we are as healthy, or as happy.

Public Library

Cardston's interest in the finer things of life is nowhere better revealed than at the Public Library located just west of the Cahoon hotel. The library was established in November, 1931, the two principal supporters of the scheme being D. O. Wight and Byron F. Tanner. Mr. Tanner now resides in Lethbridge and Mr. Wight in Provo, Utah, where he is attending University. The start was made entirely by donations of books from the public.

The Cardston Rotary club made a grant of $50 for books and the municipality a similar grant for magazines. Each dollar so donated was matched by a grant from the provincial government. Now all this income was really very small to build up a library but it was spent to surprising advantage, and almost overnight Cardston had a splendid library. By careful budgetting Mrs. E. R. Lowe, librarian, states that the board is able to add from $75 to $125 worth of new books to the shelves yearly. The magazine racks are filled with a well selected lot of magazines. Excellent taste has been shown in the reading material offered.

3500 Volumes

"We have about 3500 volumes in the library now, thanks to the wonderful generosity of the Cardston people. Some citizens also have donated magazines, and through this co-operation we have carried on very well. Our yearly average circulation of books is 11,000 and the number who read the magazines is very large. Cardston children are keen readers, I find, and our children's department draws increasing numbers.

"Of course, our big need is for a modern library building but that will come in time. We appreciate the generosity of the church officials in granting us the use free of this building and also, we appreciate the generous help given by the Lethbridge Public Library and Miss Bletcher, its librarian," said Mrs. Lowe.

The present board is Mrs. Susie Smith, chairman; Milton Hansen, secretary; Mrs. Clara Stutz, Mrs. Lucille Pilling and Mayor Low. The original board was composed of Byron F. Tanner, chairman; D. O. Wight, secretary; Mrs. B. Hoyt, Mrs. William Duce and Mayor C. W. Burt

CARDSTON...
Congratulations

ON THIS

YOUR ANNIVERSARY OF A HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF
OF THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL
OF LETHBRIDGE
JOIN IN EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS
AND BEST WISHES
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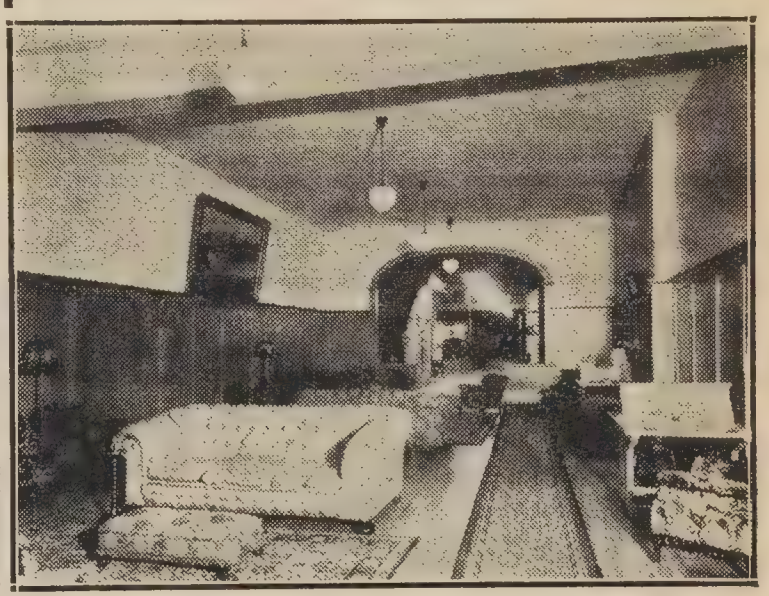

While in Lethbridge on Business or Pleasure let us continue to make your trip more comfortable and enjoyable.

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
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LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA

Some Prominent Cardstonians

From the town of Cardston has gone forth an unusually large number of men and women who have won positions of prominence and influence in the world and are making notable contributions in many fields of human endeavor. Not a few of these old Cardstonians who "have made good" will be back to celebrate the Jubilee. It will be a joyous reunion when they get together to talk over old times, swap stories and anecdotes and perchance tell of their work in different parts of the country.

Perhaps best known of all former Cardstonians is none other than that distinguished screen star, Fay Wray. The actress, Alberta's own star, spent much of her early life in the Cardston district and Cardston claims her. Fay Wray has climbed the ladder of fame, rung by rung, and today stands high among the Hollywood stars. Although success has smiled upon her and wealth has come to her, she has not forgotten her girlhood days in the foothills ranch country with the high Rockies a few miles distant.

The former Chief Justice W. C. Simmons of the Alberta Supreme Court, practiced law in Cardston before moving to Lethbridge. He is now living on the Pacific coast. Mr. Justice Ives was a cowpuncher on the Cochrane ranch.

John T. Ross, for many years deputy minister of education for Alberta, taught his first school in Cardston.

Dr. Franklin S. Harris, noted educator and president of the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, is another distinguished son of Cardston. Hugh B. Brown, prominent Salt Lake lawyer, is the new president of the British Mission of the L.D.S. church.

Herman Linder, Jr., many times all-round cowboy champion of the world, is a Cardston boy and is the rodeo manager at the Jubilee.

Mayor David H. Elton, K.C., of Lethbridge, was an early newspaper publisher of Cardston, and C. E. Cameron, former Lethbridge alderman and prominent in the Canadian Labor Party, taught school here. Former Pres. H. S. Allen of the Taylor Stake, lived at Cardston for 16 years, 1887 to 1902, before moving to Raymond.

Former Police Magistrate E. N. Barker, writer, traveller and internationally known judge of dogs, was among the early ranchers who welcomed President Card and party on their arrival half a century ago. He is now residing in England.

Chauncey Snow, a native son of Cardston, is a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, Calif., Devoe Woolf is principal of the South Side high school, Salt Lake City, while his brother, Golden Woolf, is a former president of the French Mission of the L.D.S. church and now on the faculty of the Brigham Young University. The latter two are both sons of the late Martin Woolf, former M.L.A. of the Cardston riding and deputy speaker of the Alberta legislature.

Dr. Wilford Woolf, pioneer and also a one-time Cardston man, is superintendent of a large hospital in Provo, Utah, and Zina Woolf Hickman, the first white child born at Cardston, is a well known newspaper woman of Salt Lake City, the "Betty Blair" of the Evening Telegram.

Edward Low is principal of the schools of Salinas, Calif., Dr. Frank Low is a practicing physician at Richfield, Utah, and Hon. Solon E. Low, M.L.A., is provincial treasurer of Alberta. And speaking of governmental honors Hon. N. E. Tanner is minister of lands and mines, and Hans E. Wight, also an early Cardston boy, is M. L. A. for Lethbridge. John H. Blackmore, M.P., is Social Credit leader in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Lafayette Hyde, a Cardston school boy, has made good in the field of education, being dean of boys at the college in Fresno, Calif., and Wm. Thorpe, M.A., in California. Dr. J. S. Glenn is practicing near Los Angeles.

Dr. Morgan Coombs is a successful young physician and surgeon in Salt Lake City and his brother, Vernon, former president of the Tonga Mission of the L.D.S. church, is on the staff of the Logan, Utah, high school. Both are sons of M. A. Coombs, chairman of the Cardston Jubilee general committee.

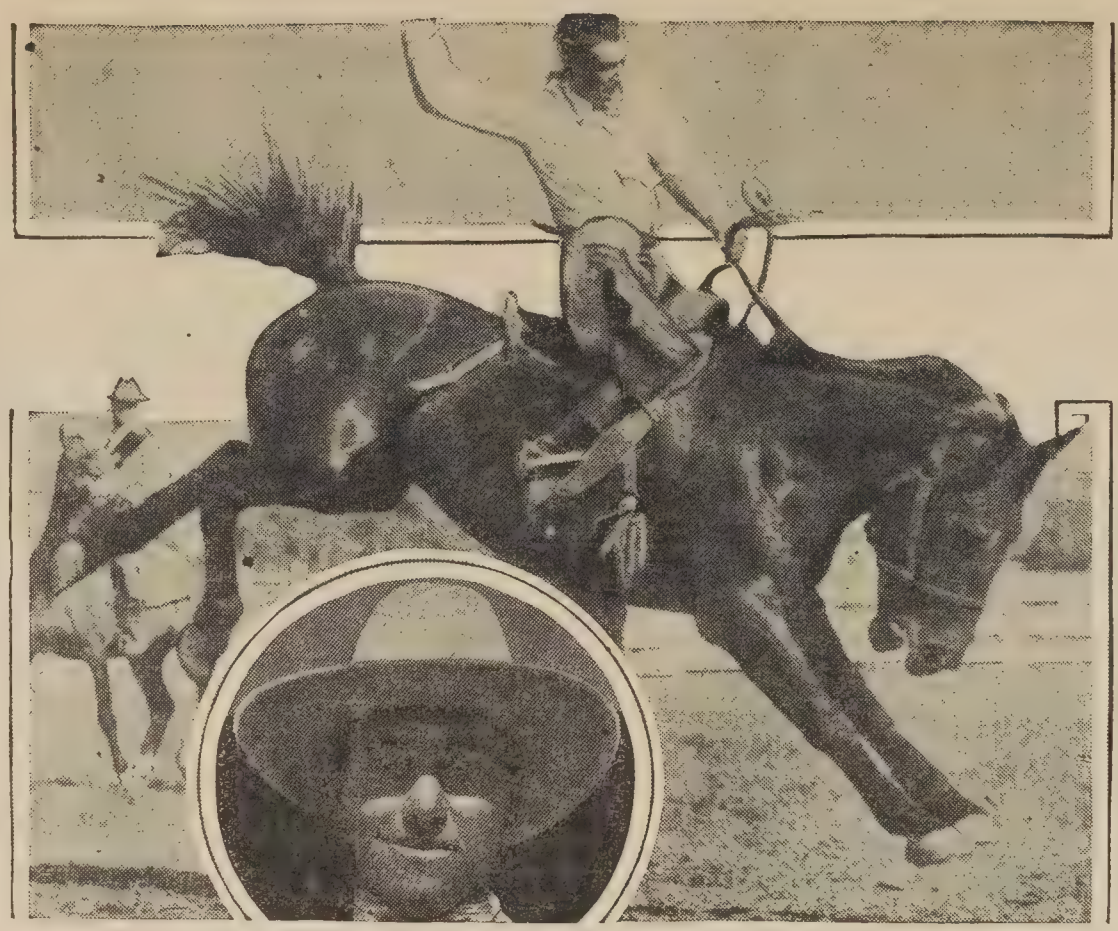
And speaking of the Coombs family, Sam Coombs is prominent in the life insurance world on the coast, and Leo. M. Coombs, a Cardston boy who later lived in Lethbridge, has forged to the front in music and is now head of the music department of the Beverley Hills, California, high school. Dr. Fletcher and Dr. P. M. Campbell, both of Lethbridge, first practiced in Cardston.

William R. Sloan of Portland, Ore., former president of the Northwestern States Mission of the L.D.S. church, lived at Cardston for some time, and John W. "Johnny" Woolf, former M.L.A. for Cardston, hopes to be back for the Jubilee. He is now in the radio business in New York City. In Boise, Idaho's beautiful capital, J. Emer Harris is a prominent business man and Scott B. Brown is president of the Boise stake. D. E. Harris is a prominent grain man of Portland and Vancouver. Bishop Levi Harker of Magrath, was one of the organizers of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers association. He was a Cardston resident for a time.

President Edward J. Wood's son, Alfred V. Wood, M.A., is on the department of agriculture's statistical staff, Ottawa, and Dr. Mark Low, son of Magistrate J. Walter Low, is a practicing dentist in Chicago. Dr. Horace Eldridge has also been located in Chicago and Dr. Grant Lee is a successful physician and surgeon of Spokane.

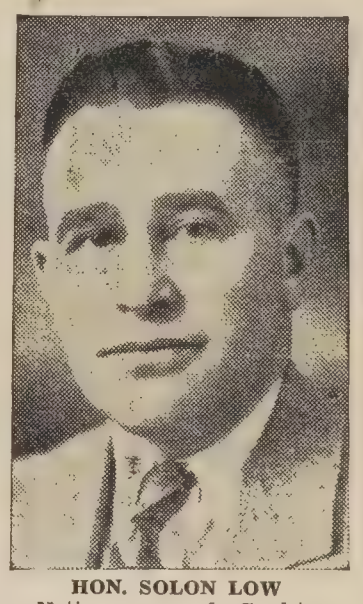
Clelland Christie, son of Dr. and Mrs. V. V. Christie of Cardston, is in the motion picture industry at Hollywood, and Clifford Stutz is a prominent sanitary engineer in Illinois. George Parker is a captain in the Salt Lake City police department while Roy Cahoon is rising steadily in radio in Toronto. D. O. Wight, former editor of the Cardston News, is studying journalism in Provo, Utah, and is already connected with a Provo newspaper. Wilson McCarty lived at Cardston before moving to Raymond with his father, the late Charles McCarty, pioneer rancher. He is now a noted railway executive living in Denver. A. T. Henson is leader of the famous Logan high school band, Utah state winners, and is music supervisor at the Logan high school. The late Phillip Sheffield of Cardston, rose high in the educational field in British Columbia.

There are many other Cardston men who have made good in other cities but this list is striking evidence on how the Temple City's influence has spread.



HERMAN LINDER
Of Cardston, world's champion all-round cow boy for several years, and manager of the Cardston Jubilee Stampede. He promises a great show.

FAY WRAY
Hollywood screen star, born on the old Wray Ranch near Cardston, and proud of her old Alberta foothills home.



HON. SOLON LOW
Native son of Cardston, M.L.A. for Warner, and now Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta.

D. H. ELTON, K.C.
A pioneer Cardston publisher. He was editor of the old "Alberta Star." He is now a well known lawyer of Lethbridge and Mayor of the City.

JOHN H. BLACKMORE, M.P.
Of Cardston. Mr. Blackmore, Social Credit leader in the federal house, was reared in the Cardston district, and taught school there for many years.

Camoose's Hotel Rules

An historic Alberta document which should be of wide interest is the list of rules and regulations of the old Camoose Hotel at Macleod. Posted in that institution on September 1, 1882, was the following amazing statement.

Guests will be provided with breakfast and dinner, but must rustle their own lunch.

Spiked boots and spurs must be removed at night on retiring.

Dogs are not allowed in the bunks, but may sleep underneath.

Candles, hot water and other luxuries charged extra, also towels and soap.

Towels changed weekly. Insect powder for sale at the bar.

Crap, chuck luck, stud horse poker and black jack games are run by the management. Indians and niggers charged double rates.

Special rates to "Gospel Grinders" and the "gambling perfesh."

Private entrance for ladies by ladder in the rear.

Every known fluid (water excepted) for sale at the bar.

A deposit must be made before towels, soap or candles can be carried to rooms. When boarders are leaving, a rebate will be made on all candles, or parts of candles, not burned or eaten.

SPECIAL RULES

(1) Two or more persons must sleep in one bed when so requested by the proprietor.

(2) Not more than one dog allowed to be kept in each single room.

(3) Baths furnished free, down at the river, but bathers must furnish their soap and towels.

(4) No kicking regarding the quality or quantity of meals will be allowed. Those who do not like the provender will get out, or be put out.

(5) Assaults on the cook are strictly prohibited.

(6) Quarrelsome or boisterous persons, also those who shoot off without provocation, guns or other explosive weapons on the premises and all boarders who get killed, will not be allowed to remain in the house.

(7) When guests find themselves or their baggage thrown over the fence they may consider that they have received notice to quit.

(8) Jewelry and other valuables will not be locked in the safe. This hotel has no such ornament as a safe.

(9) The proprietor will not be accountable for anything.

(10) In case of fire the guests are requested to escape without unnecessary delay.

(11) The bar in the annex will be open day and night. All day drinks 50 cents each. Night drinks $1.00 each. No mixed drinks will be served except in case of death in the family.

(12) Only regularly registered guests will be allowed the special privilege of sleeping on the bar room floor.

(13) Guests without baggage must sleep in the vacant lot, and board elsewhere, until their baggage arrives.

(14) Guests are forbidden to strike matches or spit on the ceiling, or to sleep in bed with their boots on.

(15) No cheques cashed for anybody. Payment must be made in cash, gold dust or blue chips.

(16) Saddle horses can be hired at any hour of the day or night, or the next day or night if necessary.

(17) Meals served in own rooms will not be guaranteed in any way. Our waiters are hungry and not above temptation.

(18) To attract attention of waiters, or bell boys, shoot a hole through the door panel. Two shots for ice water, three for a deck of cards and so on.

(19) All guests are requested to rise at 6 a.m. This is imperative as sheets are needed for tablecloths.

(20) No tips must be given to any waiters or servants. Leave them all with the proprietor and he will distribute them if it is considered necessary.

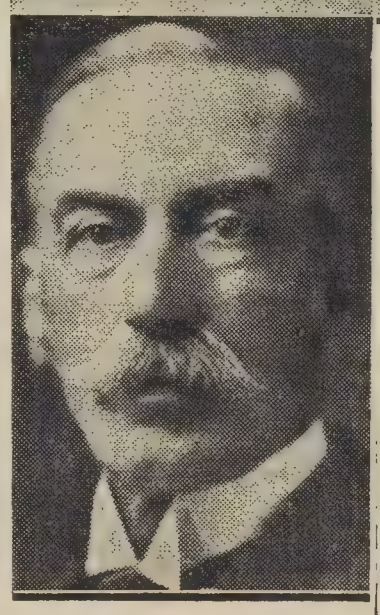
Everything cash in advance. Following tariff subject to change:

Board ..... $25 per month
Board and lodging $40 per month
Board and lodging with wooden bench to sleep on ..... $50 per month
Board and lodging with bed to sleep on . $60 per month

HON. N. E. TANNER
Of Cardston, Member of the Legislature, former Speaker of the House and now Minister of Lands and Mines.

Autobiography of E. N. Barker

By E. N. BARKER
(Written in 1936 in England)



E. N. BARKER
The author of this story, first resident of Cardston district, now living in retirement in England. Top, in the uniform of a Rocky Mountain Ranger during the Rebellion of 1885.

UPON REQUEST by old timers I take up a pen to try and give a sketch of my life. Of course when being asked to write your own life you are given the opportunity of saying all the nice things you feel like saying of yourself and leaving out the disagreeables. As it has been said, "Confession is good for the soul, but not so good for the reputation." Now in this dissertation I propose at the age of 77, to take a survey view of life because my readers are mostly quite aware of misfits and backsets that occur in everyone's life and do not need recording.

Born Near Oxford

My full name is Edward Neale Barker and I was born at Spelsbury Vicarage, Oxfordshire, England, on the 25th day of August, 1859. Spelsbury is about 17 miles west of Oxford on the borders of the Cotswold Hills. My father was the vicar of Spelsbury for 31 years.

My first distinct recollections of this life are, curiously, not my place of birth. The first item I most distinctly remember was crossing the Alps in the autumn of 1863. My father being troubled with a bad throat, and not so able to preach, was ordered to a drier and warmer climate. So my father and mother, my eldest sister and myself went to Italy for the winter. We were able to travel south in France till we reached the Alps and there the railway ceased. The Mont Cenis tunnel through the Alps was not then built and there were no railroads in Italy. Think of this ye young folks and compare it with modern Italy.

When we left the railroad we embarked on a large vehicle called a "diligence' drawn by 10 or 12 mules and we went at a snail's pace up the mountain, round rocks and through ravines until we emerged on the Italian side. This is what I first remember of a fairly long life, viz., sitting in a seat with a huge leather cover over us and riding behind constant changes of horses until we arrived at Pisa, spent a little time there and then went on to Viareggio, then a small fishing village with a wonderful beach, but which has since developed into a large and fashionable watering place.

We went north in the spring up to Blois in France, then down to Amelie-Les-Bains at the east end of the Pyrennees for the winter. This was repeated next year. I was then seven years old. My parents stayed abroad some time and sent me home to school at Reading in England. In 1871 I went to a larger school, K.E.S. Bromsgrove in Worchestershire, and two years later to King's School, Canterbury.

At Rome

My father was requested in 1874 to take charge of the English church in Rome. So we packed up and landed in Rome in September, 1874, and stayed until May, 1875. This time we travelled through the Alps by train and all the way to Rome. Rome had in 1870 been taken over by the Italian government and there were still marks of shot and shell on the walls surrounding the city.

We returned to Oxfordshire in 1875 and I remained at home studying with my father until 1878.

It was during this time that I took up poultry and had quite a stock of purebred chickens, ducks and pigeons and some dogs. I began winning prizes at the age of 15. The place where we lived was away out in the country and we lived next door to a farm and had some cows of our own. My constant associates were farmers and farmers' boys, so I learned to plow, drive horses and do the general work of a farm and take care of livestock.

As this seemed to be my natural bent my father placed me in 1878 as a pupil to the manager of one of the most celebrated stock farmers at that date, viz., that of Lord Chesham at Latimer, Bucks. Lord Chesham was then president of the Royal Agricultural Society, farmed 2000 acres, and bred and exhibited Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, etc. I remained at Latimer for two years and then went home for a year, and later was a pupil to a large farmer and estate agent in North Wales.

Bound for America

In February, 1882, I left England on the S.S "City of Berlin" for Sioux City, Iowa. It took us about 23 days to make the crossing as we broke our main shaft when about two-thirds of the way across and started to drift south. We had only the one screw and our only means of calling for help was with some small rockets such are used at fair day celebrations. We had about 1500 people on board and the question arose about food, but we had a considerable cargo of nuts, oranges, beans and potatoes. These are shipped the other way nowadays. The most disagreeable part was rolling around in the trough of the seas for some days with no way on. We were picked up by a small French fruit steamer that towed us back onto the more beaten track when we were picked up by a Cunarder and towed into Boston. The Cunarder was called the Samaria, thus another good Samaritan.

We left Boston that night for Chicago. I was with an Englishman who had a large farm 10 miles out of Sioux City, Iowa. I can remember going through Western Ontario, where, in those days, most of the fences along the railroad track were roots and stumps, lined up, that had been pulled up after the trees had been cut into lumber and the land cleared. We duly arrived in Sioux City, Ia., the first week in March and it was cold and very windy. I went to work as a hand on this large farm at all kinds of work, took hold of the poultry and put in a vegetable garden. It was splendid land and easy to work. My boss went to Chicago and when there bought a disc harrow and had it shipped. He told me to put it together and work it, but as no one there had ever seen one we did not know just how she went. However, we obtained a picture of one and then I put the machine together and tried her out, and in that smooth black loam the machine ran well.

Big Oat Crop

That fall of 1882 we had a big oat crop and cut it with an old fashioned reaper and had to bind the sheaves by hand, binders in 1882 had not then arrived. The work went along all right except we had to keep our eyes peeled for snakes, which, in many cases, curled up under the cut grain, and there were lots of snakes. These snakes were much reduced when hogs were let loose, and the barnyard hens killed a lot of the little ones. Thus does civilization mould nature to its own ends. On this farm we fed about 400 big steers and a lot of hogs, which, when ready, went to the packing houses in Sioux City. The year before I arrived there hogs had been away down in price as corn was only worth 25c a bushel, and hogs and corn valued each other and when corn was very cheap some farmers used it for fuel as it was cheaper than coal. In 1882 corn went up to 80c and hogs rose with the corn.

I left this place after a year and then acquired a fancy to go further West, so put a few clothes together and left for Billings, Montana, where I hoped to get a job, but it was newer than I expected. Billings was a small cow town with 14 saloons and gambling joints on a Main Street about 150 yards long. I luckily struck a man who was manager of a cattle company bringing in cattle from Minnesota, and he invited me out to the Musselshell and after about a month put me on the payroll, my work being assistant cook and at other times getting out posts and rails for fencing. Later we went into the pine timber and cut logs to build a ranch, and as there were about 12 of us working we built a pretty good house, stable and shedding as well as corrals before winter.

Nearly all hands were laid off for the winter, but I was lucky enough to be kept on as assistant cook and hunter of game for the cook house. We were in the Bull Mountains and elk and blacktail deer were fairly plentiful, and lots of antelope came in as the snow got deep. It was in this state of Montana in the spring of 1884 that I found myself in the middle of a setto between horse thieves and vigilantes. Things were very warm.

Hears of Alberta

Some of the boys in camp had been punching cows in Alberta and described the country. So four of us thought we would go and investigate. So we purchased a prairie schooner and tent and cooking outfit, and I had already four work horses and some brood mares, and early in April we left for Canada.

We arrived at what is now Lethbridge the first week in May, 1884. Lethbridge was then a police detachment of two men and half a dozen shanties in the river bottom.

It took us over a month to make the trip to what is now Lethbridge as we were often held up by rain and there were no gravelled roads.

After entering Coal Banks (Lethbridge later) we went on to Macleod when they laughed at our notion of homesteading and advised us to go on to the Waterton Lakes (then called Kootenai Lakes). The only people we saw for some weeks were "Kootenai" Brown and his partner at the lakes and a few Indians. In August I went to work at the Cochrane Ranche putting up hay. The hay camp was at Hillspring, then called Spring Hill. After this was over I went to the Muirhead Ranch just below the Cochrane and wintered there with John Smith.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS

In the spring the Riel Rebellion broke out, and I went to Macleod and enlisted in the Rocky Mountain Rangers. After a French regiment arrived to garrison Macleod we left and went to Medicine Hat. I was put out on detachment with several others at the Cypress Hills. We patrolled all over that country and up and down the C.P.R. Some of our men also guarded the builders of the line from Dunmore to Lethbridge.

We were disbanded about the end of August and I then went back to putting up hay for the Cochrane. After this was over I went over to Lee's Creek with John Smith and we built a cottonwood cabin to hold my squatter's claim. I went back to Belly River for the winter and then went back to Lee's Creek in the spring of 1886 to stay. I had Leigh Shaw with me, a boy of 17. That fall H. A. Donovan joined me, and also Tommy Dunn from the Cochrane who was to keep the range cattle from going any further south. Donovan and I in 1887 ran in a big band of sheep and supplied Lethbridge, Macleod and Cardston, as well as the Mounted Police with mutton. We dissolved partnership and sold our sheep to Messrs. C. O. Card and Eph. Harker in 1891.

In the spring of 1887 Mr. C. O. Card and three others appeared one morning at our shack and entered into conversation. They wanted a place to settle and had been so far told there was no place in Southern Alberta they could locate; it was all leased. I happened to know the country south of Lee's Creek was an expired lease and told them so. They took a look at my vegetables and went off. A few days later I found them plowing up a small bottom down the creek, which later became Cardston's shopping district. This was the start of Cardston.

First Surveys

There was a line of white posts marking the Indian reservation but otherwise the land was not surveyed. The land, however, was surveyed next year and we were all enabled to enter for our homesteads and pre-emptions and knew where our lines were and where we were living.

I was married at Macleod in October, 1889, but as the climate and life did not seem to suit my wife we left in December, 1891, and went to Newburg on the Hudson, en route to southern Georgia, where my wife had friends. I stayed north till April, then went south to Longstreet, about 30 miles south and east of Macon, and went in partnership with a man whose home was there. We purchased a large block of land at $5 per acre, the cleared part we rented to colored people and collected the rent in cotton in the fall. So I was into the cotton business.

We had a large house and 11 acres of young fruit trees where we lived, and here I had an interesting time for two years. This region had not yet got over the war, and cotton growing was practically the only crop. But some progressive people were preaching general farming, trying to get farmers into more general farming instead of depending on cotton alone. Beef, button, hay, dairy produce, etc., were mostly brought in by train. So we went to work and experimented with vegetables, grains and fodder crops. Some succeeded, some did not and we learned one thing, that it is waste of time and energy trying to make a plant grow in a soil or region it does not like. However, we did succeed with some of the fodder crops and I took the first mower into this region (1892) that had ever been seen there and my services were in constant demand, by those who had bought new machinery, to show them how to work them. Unfortunately this state was too hot and too damp for me and I went all to pieces and I had to go north and stay there. After two years in Georgia, I settled on a small farm of 40 acres at Newburgh on the Hudson, about 60 miles north of New York, and remained there till the spring of 1899.

Won Many Prizes

While living at Newburgh I had a farm of 40 acres on the edge of town. This was good land and grew the best of fruit of many varieties. I bred a lot of purebred dogs, poultry, pigeons and Persian cats. We won a lot of prizes, travelled about to a good many shows and made a lot of friends. My

ON THE BARKER DONOVAN RANCH
At Cardston at the time of the arrival of the Mormon Pioneers. Mr. Barker is shown (with pipe) holding the three-year-old stallion "Sydenham," on the ranch, and which was imported from Pennsylvania. This sire left many high grade colts in the Cardston district. The rider is Leigh Shaw.

Offered $1,000 for Prize Cat

SHEEP ON THE BARKER AND DONOVAN RANCH
On Lee's Creek. This picture was taken in the early days. The ranch was started before the Mormon Pioneers came in.

wife's health not improving she went to England for a change, and I went on running the farm alone, but as this did not work well I sold out and went to England also for a year.

I lived in Yorkshire and was able at little expense to go to a great many shows and get acquainted with a good many in the livestock business which had always been a hobby and my constant study. I returned to America in June, 1900, and soon after purchased an interest in the Poultry Monthly at Albany, N.Y., an old and well established magazine. I stayed at Albany for a year and then received an invitation to join Field and Fancy in New York and take charge of the dog section of the paper, which was devoted to dogs, guns, field trials, etc. We put on a pet stock section as these were beconming popular. I did not judge dogs at that time as I was principal critic of most of the shows, but I did judge cats, canies and occasionally rabbits or pigeons. This continued until April, 1905, when I received an invitation to judge a dog show at Victoria, B.C., and I crossed the continent; and, going back, I called in at Cardston to see how things were and as I had not sold my homestead and pre-emption, adjoining the town, prospects were interesting to me in this line. I picked up so much in health in three months I decided to stay; I only left Alberta for a quick trip to see my wife at Newburgh, Christmas 1908, was in Cardston and district for 20 years, when I retired in 1925, as police magistrate at Lethbridge and district.

In 1896 the manager of the New York Horse Show dreamed a dream and having an original mind, he thought as they were having cat shows in Great Britain it was time to start something of the sort in America, so he organized a cat show in 1896 which duly came off in Madison Square Garden. As I had brought over some Persian cats two years previously we exhibited and won some prizes, and the next year won the cup for the best cat in the show and the next year best cat in the show was bred by us and sold when ten 10 weeks old.

$1000 For a Cat

I was offered $1000 for our cat that won best in show and the kitten best in show in 1897 was sold in the show for $300. A club was formed and there was a flourishing club in Chicago; we soon joined hands and the fancy spread all over America and I had a good many judging engagements. I judged the first cat show ever held in Canada at Toronto Industrial about this time. When I was in England in 1899 I bought a good many cats and sent them to fanciers in America. While in New York in 1903 I wrote the article on cats for the Encyclopedia, for which I received a copy of the work, which set of books will now be found in the school library at Cardston.

I have judged various varieties of dogs, cats, poultry, pigeons, guinea pigs (canies), etc., in such places as New York (several times) Chicago (several times), Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Detroit, Albany, N.Y., Cleveland, Ohio, London, England, etc. My repertoire I think was as extended as any other man, and I had a royal good time and made a lot of friends, but as a means of making a living it was too uncertain and the revenue I obtained was not large enough so that I could store up anything for a rainy day, so I decided to adopt something more commonplace or more regular.

Back in Cardston

When I settled down again in Cardston in 1905 I intended to keep away from shows, etc., and engage in some more regular and lucrative work, but someone got on my trail and I was invited to judge at the Edmonton and Calgary summer fairs in 1906. At Edmonton I judged the poultry the first day and the dogs the second day, and then for about ten years I was called upon to judge poultry and dogs, etc., but only travelled distances to Winnipeg (1907), Vancouver in 1907, Calgary and Edomonton. More judges were arriving in the country and exhibitors like a change. In 1917 I was made a police magistrate and then my time was so fully taken up I dropped out of the show business entirely. In 1909 Cardston joined up with the Dry Farming Congress and Cardston exhibited and did well. I think it was at Billings.

Heavy Prize Winners

The next year, 1910, A. T. Perry and myself took a big exhibit to Spokane of grains, grasses and vegetables, won a lot of prizes and came away with quite a little glory for Cardston. In 1911 Mr. Perry took an exhibit to Colorado Springs and covered himself and the district with glory and advertised the country. The next year (1912) the Dry Farming Congress met in Lethbridge and Cardston won 55 prizes, best individual exhibit by a farmer (A. T. Perry) and best district exhibit went to Cardston Board of Trade, which was a road grader later purchased by town or province, I forget which.

My wife died early in March, 1909, and I then moved to Edmonton and went to work for the Saturday News, to which a little later was added the Daily Capital and Alberta Homestead. In 1906 I joined the Alberta Farmers' Association and later became vice-president, but had to limit my activities in this line when I became customs officer at Cardston July, 1907. I had been local secretary of the Cardston branch for some time.

In 1907, I think it was, I was elected to the Cardston town council and was also made a Justice of the Peace. I had always been an active member of the Cardston Board of Trade and local correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press and contributed some news to other papers. I was a member of the town council in 1908 when J. A. Hammer was mayor and when the electric light plant and water works were put in. Then I had to reduce my activities somewhat to attend to my customs duties and the J.P. work increased somewhat. In learing my legal duties I had a lot of help from J. A. McCaul, who had an office next to mine in that small white building next to the Cardston Implement Co., on Main Street, and I found the study of the Criminal Code, the provincial statutes and other laws very engrossing and very useful later.

When I started magisterial work in Cardston, in 1907 by request, the duties were light, though there was, occasionally, a serious case. Work did not increase much in this line till after the war started, and then it began to grow and went steadily up in volume. So that when I started in 1907 I had about a dozen cases a year at Cardston, most quite unimportant. I worked up to 150 a month at Lethbridge in 1923, the increase being largely caused by the trouble we had under prohibition and I was covering a district which included the city of Lethbridge, east to west from Macleod to Bow Island, down the Coutts, Cardston and Foremost lines, clear to the south boundary of the province. My northern limit was up the Carmangay line to Vulcan.

Takes Census

In April, 1905, when I arrived back in Cardston it was quiet and my first job was taking census of seven townships south of Cardston. I believe this was the first Dominion census ever taken in our part of Alberta. My next work was bringing back to life the Cardston fair, and we were lucky enough to obtain an old timer, J. A. Hammer, for president and young energetic men such as S. M. Woolf and others as helpers. We made a success of it and it continued on for years. I was very nearly forgetting our old friend Tom Woolford, who, when anything of this sort was brewing had a habit of putting his broad shoulders to the wheel.

In 1906 we were fairly busy with the Alberta Farmers' Association and T. H. Woolford and I went to Lacombe in the fall, to a joint convention of the A.F.A. and the Society of Equity to try to amalgamate the two societies. We just failed but they joined up later.

In 1907 I was offered the customs collectorship at Cardston and took it. That year I was also requested to become the local J.P., as D. H. Elton, who had been officiating, moved to Magrath to edit the Magrath Pioneer.

In 1908 things were quiet except for the big rains in the end of May and early part of June, but crops were good.

In 1909, in March, my wife died at her old home on the Hudson. I resigned from the customs and went to live in Edmonton for a year. Cardston was still growing.

Masonic Lodge Organized

In 1910 I returned to Cardston and turned my attention to real estate and insurance. In 1910 the Masonic lodge was started in Cardston by D. S. Beach and some others and in 1911 I was taken in as a member.

In 1911 the Anglican church, under W. H. Mowat, started to hold services in the Masonic hall at Cardston, and, soon after, the church was built. I was churchwarden from the beginning until I left Cardston January 1st, 1921.

I was made a member of the executive committee of the diocese of Calgary in 1911 and continued to serve for about six years — at different times and was also elected a member of the provincial synod and also the general synod. I was also vice-president of the Lethbridge Constituency Liberal Association for some years.

In 1910 Dr. Leech of Taber organized the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta with a very far-seeing eye to the future. The main object of this association was to try and bring together the rural and urban business interests, so that all would work more harmoniously together. As it was visioned by its founder, and, later by the executive, that our growing troubles were largely a question of distribution, which may be said to be one of our major complaints today. Dr. Leech had a big practice and retired from the chairmanship and I was elected in his place. I served two years. We had offices in the Hull Block at Lethbridge and examined into and gathered statistics as regards different kinds of public and private business, in what we thought, was a business way. We suggested, reduction in some railway rates, hay and straw grades, parcel post and general distribution of livestock and raw materials, etc, etc. It was quite a busy office for some time under the direction of the secretary, Mr. W. Finlay, but interest gradually died in the work and different ones of the 24 boards dropped out and the thing died. Mr. Finlay came to Lethbridge as secretary of the Dry Farming Congress and took up the secretaryship of the Associated Boards of Trade in Lethbridge after the Dry Farming Congress was over in 1912. Had the ideas formulated by Dr. Leech, Mr. Finlay and others been carried out, and enlarged, it is possible much of the business trouble that developed later might have been avoided. Some say the politicians were afraid of the movement and pulled the supports out from under it. At any rate it seems to have been ahead of its time and Mr. Finlay returned to the States. All this time the real estate boom and wheat growing were increasing and most people were prosperous.

Came the War

We all remember that the war broke out in August, 1914.

Two years prior to the outbreak of the Great War I received a letter from the Duke of Connaught, who was then governor-general of Canada, appointing me district superintendent of the Canadian Red Cross Society. At the time I looked upon it as a kind of a joke, as we did not, at Cardston, detect the thunder in the air. When the war broke out I organized the Cardston branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and those then in Cardston will remember the fine work carried out by many very industrious ladies who displayed well organized ability, in the work room in the court house, and in their separate homes. We also collected quite a lot of money in Cardston and the district which was very useful in the cause.

We also had to organize a Pat-

THEIR ASSETS—Health, a few securities, and hope for the future.

THEIR PROBLEM—To raise money for a temporary need, and still retain their securities.

THEIR SOLUTION—They talk it over with their banker, arrange to borrow against their securities. Within a reasonable time they pay off their loan (for they are thrifty), and will get back their securities intact.

\+ + + + +

Thus the firm of Mr. and Mrs. have established a line of credit. Perhaps even more important, they have discovered their local bank manager is more than a banker—he is their friendly counsellor too.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

Great War Brought Many Tasks

riotic Fund to help dependents of those who had gone to the front, of which Mr. J. A. Hammer was chairman and I was an executive. Later, three of us, when conscription was passed, were appointed, as a military tribunal, to examine young men when called up and pass on our reports to higher ground. This tribunal consisted of Willard G. Smith of Leavitt, Major Hugh Brown and myself. We did quite a lot of work, but did not gain much, I fancy, in popularity with some families.

As the war went on work become more and more plentiful, and we did little else but work, and sleep some at night when thoroughly tired out. I had to begin to shed some of my public offices as I had the J. P. work, the Anglican church, the Red Cross Society and the Masonic lodge to look after, right along, as well as trying to make a little money upon which to live as I was not paid any remuneration for the bulk of the work I was doing. The provincial government then started to pay police magistrates $25 per month. This I tried for a short time but as the work was beginning to take all my time I struck, then in three months I was requested to try again at $125 a month, and this I tried, until the fall of 1920, when I had to notify the department at Edmonton I must either quit again or move to Lethbridge as they were using me as far west as Coleman and as far north as Vulcan, south to the boundary and east to Medicine Hat, trying cases for local police, the Provincial Police and the Mounted Police and was at the same time trying to keep up an office in Cardston.

In 1919-20 I was D.D.G.M., of district 11 of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, A.F. and A.M. When in Lethbridge I became a vestryman of the Anglican church. Later I was president of the Cricket league, a member of the Army and Navy Veterans' club and also one of the organizers and president of the Vets Tennis Club. I was also a member of the Golf Club and played pretty regularly. I was a member of the Lethbridge Poultry Association. One of our great successes was organizing a Horticultural Society which later increased into a fine show and improved the gardens in a wonderful way. There was also an Historical Society to which I belonged and contributed.

Moves to Lethbridge

When I moved to Lethbridge as a police magistrate January 1st, 1921, I received a raise of salary and for nearly five years I enjoyed a rest from financial trouble, and was enabled to devote my entire time to the law which is a most engrossing study, and which provides something fresh every day and sometimes every hour of the day. I retired in September, 1925, at the earnest solicitation of my people in England, not that I had any fault to find with my work or Southern Alberta. But on arriving in England I found that my folks had made, unfortunately, a sad mistake in coaxing me to go east, especially as I had been so long west. They seemed to think that Alberta was just as it was in 1887 and that anything in England, no matter how small, was better than anything in Alberta. As our ideas were so far apart I returned to Alberta the first week of May, 1926, and in July went back to Cardston to assist in building the Prince of Wales hotel at Waterton. When the hotel was finished I went to Victoria, B.C., for three years and then was called to England again in September, 1930, to assist a brother who was crippled and left alone.

OLD LOG HOME OF CHARLES ORA CARD, STILL STANDING, A CARDSTON LANDMARK

Since then I have been busy taking care of him and looking after the outside work as we have four and a half acres, mostly woodland. I am at present, July, 1936, receiving a most liberal and interesting education in the art of gardening.

On reading this account some readers may wonder why I made so many moves. I may say I never left any place that I did not regret, but matters of health, either my wife's, my own and some others of my relatives were usually the cause of moving; and sometimes it was a question of having to move to acquire sufficient funds for daily sustenance. But we can take consolation as Ruskin says, in this that much of the best work done in this world is never paid for in kind, it cannot be.

At different times I bred horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, as well as many varieties of dogs, cats and feathered fowl and of course was learning all the time. The man has not been born that knows all there is to know about any one of these subjects.

I have judged at different times over a great part of North America: dogs, cats, poultry, pigeons, canies, flowers, vegetables, fruit and gardens, and one year at Edmonton Exhibition I judged the industrial displays by request, though no one was aware who did it. I drew the line at babies. I almost forgot I have also judged school essay competitions and some debates.

I have judged at some places several times, in New York and Chicago, at Philadelphia, Toronto, Syracuse, N.Y., New York State Fair, Vancouver, Victoria, B.C., Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Albany, N.Y., Rochester, N.Y., Lethbridge, Didsbury, Raymond, Cardston, Taber, Gleichen, Medicine Hat, and London, England, in 1900, and also at numerous smaller places.

I have exhibited and won prizes in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Macon, Georgia, Hagerstown, Md., Plainfield, N.J., Orange Co. Fair, N.Y., Toronto, Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Nanaimo, Newburgh, N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y., Danbury Ct., Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Atlantic City, Spokane, Lethbridge, etc., with dogs, cats, canies, pigeons, fruit, flowers, grains, grasses and vegetables. My show career commenced in England about 1876 and terminated in Vancouver, August, 1930, where I was showing bantams, though there were periods in that 54 years in which I did not own any stock or garden or do any outside work. I trained quite a few setters (dogs) at Cardston in 1887 and 1888, several pointers and setters while in Georgia and more when I returned to Cardston in 1905 and on. If variety is said to be the spice of life it would seem I had my share. Good luck to all those who shared the variety with me.

As I look back over Cardston and its history there are many wonderful facts that come to mind. One of the principal ones is that in 1887 we were a small band starting out to do what? make things grow, make homes for ourselves and incidentally for others whom we knew not and who might come from anywhere we knew not.

Not one of those 1887 old timers made a fortune but none landed in the poor house, and some are working yet, but not so hard; and many have long since gone to their rest and are doubtless looking on. The pioneer seems to be a man who was born with an engine inside him that spurred him on to make things grow, for himself and others, the financial remuneration was not the uppermost lobe in his brain, the incentive was progress to make things grow and upwards not downwards. It is probable that it was that common purpose kept all of us friends of each other in later years under different conditions, or until the older ones passed on and left us behind. I cannot remember any single serious disagreement I ever had with any of my very earliest neighbors, and whatevery differences we might have had were soon settled by amicable discussion. We believed in the old motto "Live and let live."

Chief Mountain Cardston Landmark

This is largely intended for home consumption, but in case it goes farther afield it should be said that Chief Mountain is a very distinct landmark on the eastern edge of the Rockies, in Glacier Park just south of the International Boundary. In spirit it is claimed by all Southern Albertans and Northern Montanans as their patron mountain and, although it is by no means the tallest peak singly, it is visible for greater distances to these people than any other peak. In districts contiguous ranches, restaurants, hotels, service stations, roads and manufactured products are frequently given its name. In character it is a column of rock rising sheer from a base sprawling on the north into Canada and blending at a gradual slope into the prairies on the east. Its top is almost level. From most angles one gets the impression of a sturdy rectangular block, but from the south it is a narrow column looking so delicately balanced that one would almost think a severe chinook could topple it over. Weathering is at work. Gradually but surely this majestic pile is being leveled. Only last year a piece fell away with a roar that was heard for many miles.

BLUE AND ENCHANTING

As a young boy I saw him only on very clear days from a distance of over a hundred miles. Then he was very blue, distant and enchanting. As a young man I lived within fifty miles or so. From there he could be seen except on very dull or stormy days but was still very blue, a little nearer, a little better understood and an object of pleasant contemplation. Now my sons view him with me; almost at his base. Sometimes he is blue, sometimes grey, sometimes black and sometimes white. The years have robbed him of none of his enchantment.

You have your mountain or your hill, I do not know its name. You may replace Chief with any name you like. I deed you now all the quiet contemplation, the protecting care, the sweet nostalgia of your mountain or hill to have and to hold for all time to come. If you pass this way you have a timeless lease on my mountain with complete freedom to enjoy him as you choose. And now with all the license of a futurist artist combined with a modernistic poet I give you my impression of Chief Mountain.

—::—

How many summer suns have touched your face with warmth of life I know not, nor how many snows have filled your crevices with white. But humanity in its youth saw your pillar from afar and guided its footsteps home from chase or war by your eternal presence. You have seen the wigwam of the savage make way for the cabin of the pioneer and this in turn replaced by modern homes and edifices of brick and stone. You have seen the signal fire and its replacement by the belching smoke of industry.

EXIT OF BUFFALO

In your serene shadow the wild bison vanished from the plains and herds of white-faced cattle took their place. Lowly oxen and swift cayuse have given place to shining motor car. Now, where before men only came laboriously by winding trail, a ribbon of white penetrates your fastness.

Your silence once only broken by the murmur of mountain streams, the swish of trout, the mating call of the eagle, the trumpet of the moose or perhaps the war chant of some savage tribe now reverberates to some vapid sentimentality played by an orchestra in New York. Or, if such be the listeners taste, the magnificent strains of a symphony may be beautified and sublimated by contact with your crags and chasms.

In your eternal snows two of the earth's mighty rivers have their birth. Through holes in your frozen waters Eskimos catch their fish. And beneath southern skies Creole maidens bathe in your bayeaus.

Your waters have the feet of giant pine and palm; they are the home of seal and oyster. They bring life to wheat and cotton and lie in southern everglade and northern muskeg.

What eons of earth's history you have watched mankind will never know. This age with all its vaunted progress will be a breath of history and you will still stand. You had your birth in some great cataclysm of nature and stand, apparently timeless, hovering over the swift movements of mankind. A twinkling star, a growing tree, the life of a man, a century, an era, a dispensation have little significance to you. In your brooding silence you represent the timelessness of creation and cause one to reflect upon the fleeting hour called a life.

CHANGES WITH TIME

But in a tiny crevice a raindrop finds lodgement. It is frozen and by its expansion the crevice is made a little wider. More raindrops come. They form a trickle, they dissolve, they wash, they freeze and expand and the crevice is a chasm wide and deep. Myriad insects and small mammals make their home on your sides and stir you and level you. The roots of grass and trees take your elements in solution and grow them into leaf, stem and trunk. Deer eat the herbage and carry it great distances to be redeposited as offal. Microscopic organisms break down your compounds for food. You are daily being wash, eaten, dissolved, pried into dust. Chemical, physical, and biological actions of individual minuteness are slowly but surely leveling you to earth. Inexhorably you are doomed. No earthquake will do it, no great glacier, no volcano — just some little bugs too small to see, some unimportant plants and most of all a raindrop rolling happily down the creases in your face and finally being congealed by frost to exert a tremendous force to deepen those crevices. And a few gases invisible, tasteless, odorless. Chemistry, physics, and biology following their immutable course.

Your presence is strengthening. From steady contact with your environment should come a strong, tall race of men incapable of meanness — free and independent as the winds that fan your face. But withall a race conscious of its limitations and mindful of the inexhorable laws by which character is built. And prepared to resist those insidious reactions by which character is torn down.—C. O. A.

KLINGER'S
"THE FRIENDLY MEN'S AND BOYS' STORE.
Extends Greetings AND Congratulations
to Cardston and District.
Best wishes for the next 50 years.
KLINGER'S
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
106-5th ST. S.
Lethbridge.

Congratulations Cardston
4X PRODUCTS
Bread—Cakes—Rolls
Canadian Bakeries, Ltd.
THE MODERN BAKERY
CORNER EIGHTH STREET and SEVENTH AVENUE S.
PHONE 3266

Cardston Schools Are Progressive

CARDSTON SCHOOL BOARD, 1937
Standing, left to right: D. Card, F. Olson, H. Atkins; seated, left to right: S. Low, chairman, Jos. Workman, and Seth Nelson, secretary-treasurer.
—Photo by Atterton, Cardston, Lethbridge Herald Engraving.

Secretary-treasurer Seth H. Nelson of the Cardston school district, furnishes the Herald with the following data on education and schools in the Temple City:

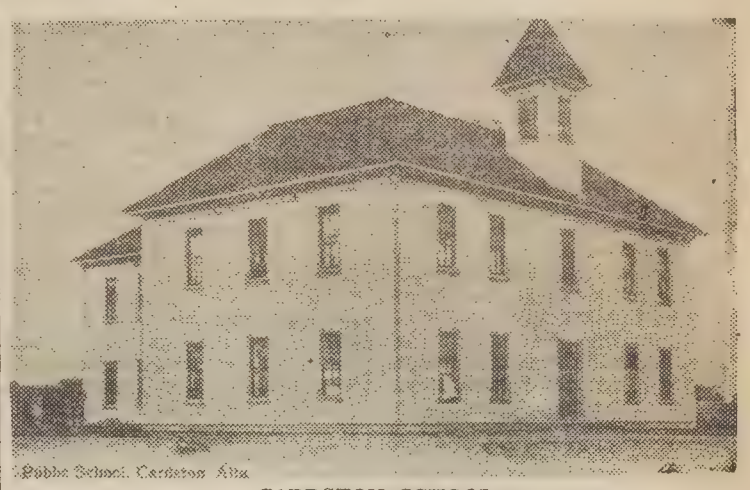
The pioneers opened a school under community or church direction in 1887 and carried on until 1894 when a regular school district was organized as Cardston School District No. 457.

The first teacher in 1887 was Jane Woolf, later Mrs. Ernest Bates. The second winter she was assisted by Heber S. Allen, now of Raymond. Later Mrs. Louie Taylor, late of Magrath taught.

The first proper school building was burned in the spring of 1915 and later that year the big modern 12-room public school building was erected. The outstanding feature of this building is the gymnasium in the centre of the building. In 1926 an eight-room high school building was erected. These buildings cost about $50,000 and $35,000 respectively.

In fall of 1935 departments were opened in manual training and domestic arts, with wood and metal work for the boys and cooking and dress-making for the girls. Night classes are open each winter in the manual training department for the young men of the town.

So far we have been unable to obtain names of the first school board. Persons who have served in the last 20 years are: M. A. Coombs, C. W. Burt, Mrs. Annie D. Snow, G. S. Brown, S. W. Low, S. H. Nelson, H. C. Phipps, T. S. Gregson, Dr. W. Woolf, James A. Hanson, Mrs. Lovina Low, Mrs. T. M. Carlson, Mrs. Fannie K. Duce, H. R. Sloan, W. W. Burt, Lyle Holland, H. J. Matkin, A. J. Stoddard, J. C. Cahoon, Warren L. Smith, Reggie Smith, D. W. Card, Sr., Mrs. Addie W. Jackson, D. W. Card, Jr., J. M. Workman, Henry H. Atkins and Frank Olsen.



CARDSTON SCHOOL
The first school building used wholly for educational purposes. It was destroyed by fire. Prior to the erection of the building, school and church were held in the same building.

SOME FIRST AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS EFFECTED

First L.D.S. Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association organized in Canada was at Lee's Crook, N.W.T., on October 16, 1887 (according to best data available) with Oliver Le Grand Robinson as president and John W. Woolf and O. E. Bates as counsellors.

On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1887, the first L.D.S. Relief Society was organized with Mary L. Woolf president, with Mary A. Roberts and Anna M. Layne as counsellors.

The first Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association was formed Sunday, Nov. 20, 1887, with Mrs. Zina Y. Card as president, and Maud Monson was secretary. Her counsellors were Annie Cheney and Barbara Amusson.

The first Primary association in Canada was organized at Lee's Creek, with Sarah B. Daines president, and Sena Matkin a counsellor. A second counsellor is not mentioned, nor the date.

The first Sunday school was organized on Lee's Creek, June 12, 1887, with J. E. Layne as superintendent and his associates, chosen later, were Samuel Matkin and Noal L. Shurtliff with Attena Bates as secretary.

Cardston Has Long Been Served By Bright, Progressive Newspapers; Lethbridge Mayor an Early Editor

Cardston's first newspaper was "The Record," and the second was the "Expositor and Southern Alberta Irrigationist. The Expositor editor was N. W. Macleod and it appeared every Thursday. We are indebted to Macleod for the book "Picturesque Cardston." A copy of the first number of the Expositor was loaned the Herald for perusal. It bears the date August 2, 1900. One item in the Aug. 9 issue tells us that "Work on the railroad has begun and our small army of freighters will doubtless soon be persuaded to join the noble battalion of tillers of the soil."

Another item says: "Charles Farley Harris, the eminent advocate of Macleod, was here on legal business." Among the professional cards noticed is that of Dr. P. M. Campbell, now of Lethbridge, who had his office then in Johnston's drug store.

The first issue "tells the world" about an early mining boom in Southern Alberta. Read this: "The Swift Current mining camp, 35 miles southwest of Cardston, is growing rapidly. Quite a number of men from this and neighboring settlements have gone to the camp and are making good wages. Three groups of claims there have been bonded for $1,500,000. The statement is made that Swift Current will yet be the greatest copper camp on earth."

"The Record" was Cardston's pioneer paper. It was started by C. E. Snow, who now resides in Southern California. Later on the editorial burden was taken over by Lethbridge's present mayor, David H. Elton, who published the "Alberta Star." He also published the Magrath Pioneer and Raymond Recorder. Fred Burton has been associated with Cardston newspaperdom for many years and is now the publisher of the "News," one of the brightest weeklies in the province. D. O. Wight, living in Utah, was editor of the News for several years. He was Liberal candidate for the legislature in the election of 1935 when N. E. Tanner, Social Credit, was elected. Mr. Tanner later became Speaker of the House and Minister of Lands and Mines. Dave Peterson, printer, publisher and cartoonist, has also been prominently associated with Cardston newspaper life.

Masonic Lodge Organized 1909; Charter Members

In November of 1909, some 12 members of various lodges on this continent residing in Cardston and district petitioned the Grand Lodge of Alberta through J. J. Dunlop, Grand Master that year, for permission to form a lodge in Cardston. Dispensation was granted and the first meeting was held in January, 1911, with D. S. Beach as master; G. B. Thomson, senior warden and S. Hannah, junior warden.

The charter members of Chief Mt. Lodge No. 58, were David Samuel Beach, George Hamilton Haunan, Alexander Dower, Edwin Harold Molloy, Stewart Hannah, Robert John Gillespie, Henry A. Walter, Glencain B. Thomson, Thomas Blake Rose, Vernon Smith Shaw, Evan Ardiel, Robert J. Dawson.

The first meeting place was in an upstairs room above the Cardston Implement company store and for 10 years meetings were regularly held in the same place.

In 1929 the lodge purchased the well known Holt House and since that date meetings have been held in that unique building. The lodge this year is under the guidance of William Roberts as master, Alfred Darby as senior warden and Oscar D. Thronson, junior warden.

TOM WOOLFORD'S RECORD

Speaking of big yields of the past, the experience of Thomas "Tom" Woolford back in 1906. The village of Woolford was named for this esteemed pioneer. That spring the weather was mighty dry and neighbors told Mr. Woolford he as well "plow up" his quarter-section of winter wheat. But he played a hunch and didn't plow it up. Instead he threshed 63 bushels to the acre that fall for about the middle of May it started to rain and rained on and off for 20 days.

BEST WISHES TO CARDSTON

We know your Golden Jubilee celebration will be well worth seeing.

A. Ashdown Marshall and Associates
SIGHT SPECIALISTS.
407-5th Street South. Lethbridge.

Women Active in Community Life

Mrs. Talitha M. Carlson of Cardston, a member of the central jubilee committee, has prepared the following material on some of the women's organizations at Cardston:

The Y.L.M.I.A.

The Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association was organized in Cardston with Zina Y. Card as president of the Young Ladies. The organization was effected Nov. 22, 1887. The work of Mrs. Card in this capacity can hardly be estimated. She was the social life, soul and mainspring of the whole colony. When the stake organization was made in 1894, Mrs. Card continued as president until her removal to Utah nine years later and Annie D. Snow was chosen as her successor.

The following women have since held this position: Armenia W. Lee Coombs, Fannie K. Duce, Lovina A. Low, Lucille W. Pilling, Alma C. Hansen, Viola B. Duce, Mabel H. Nelson and Susie P. Smith.

Over 500 women and girls in the Alberta Stake belong to the organization, and besides a regular weekly meeting, a program of cultural and recreational events is carried out, such as drama, dancing, music and public speaking. The Gold and Green ball is an annual affair, where a girl is chosen as stake queen, also the M men and Gleaner girls' banquet.

In Cardston two ward associations are in effect. Mrs. Ireta C. Head is president of the first ward and Mrs. Caroline L. Pitcher of the second ward.

A board of 12 members act in the stake each member having a department to look after.

The U.F.W.A.

Among the many women's organizations affecting the lives and the attitudes of the women of Cardston district might be mentioned the United Farm Women's organization which was established in Cardston Nov. 3, 1920, as a branch of the U.F.A. They were fortunate in the selection of their first officers; selecting as president, Mrs. T. M. Carlson; vice-president, Mrs. Jane Anderson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Aurelia Anderson and as directors, Mrs. Eliza Archibald and Mrs. Ann Leavitt. These officers were very enthusiastic and energetic workers and soon had a paid membership of 66 members, the largest organization, except one, Magrath —in the province.

We quote from the minutes of the annual meeting as follows some of the activities of the organization for this first year. "They held 10 regular sessions, 13 special officers' meetings; two conjoint meetings with U.F.A.; one social and one dance with U. F. A. Sent delegates to three conventions, furnished lady speakers when needed, during the provincial election and joined with U. F. A. in putting on the big barbecue Nov. 14, 1921." This last event was undoubtedly the biggest political effort ever staged in the Cardston constituency up until the present time and was the turning point in winning the election of 1921. At 3 p.m. Miss Lu Neilson furnished a free picture show at the Palace theatre to as many as could be seated. At 5 p.m. the brass band led all and sundry in a great parade to the basement of the large tabernacle which had been kindly loaned by President Wood and Bishop Burt.

A quotation from a newspaper clipping follows: "Before the program commenced all the body of the house was full and before it was finished, people were unable to find standing room. The attendance being estimated at 1,000, which is proof of one thing, viz.: that the farmers are able to get people together irrespective of his or her political views." An excellent program of speeches, songs and music was enjoyed presided over by John Archibald president of the U.F.A. "Then came what all had been waiting so patiently to get, a call to try the barbecued ox, weighing over 500 pounds dressed, having been slaughtered Friday night, wrapped in linen, rolled in clay mud, and baked in a pit from Saturday until Monday afternoon, requiring three ton of coal and an old log building in the process, and being handled by some of the best barbecue men in the west, viz.: "War" Kirby, Mose Bessette, Mose Anderson, Ed Weeks and Jack Peterson, 1600 sandwiches requiring 300 loaves of bread, 40 gallons of "real" lemonade, two kegs of pickles, eight cases of apples and 50 pounds of butter were served up under the direction of President Carlson, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Bessette and Miss L. Neilson with 30 or 40 other helpers in a very short time." After the multitude were feted to their satisfaction every one repaired to the gymnasium where dancing was indulged in till midnight. The crowds were large but preparations were larger and over 500 school children had lunch there Tuesday noon, on what the crowds were unable to consume on Monday night. Thus ended the first and biggest barbecue ever held in Cardston.

A couple of years later Mrs. Carlson was called to the central board of the U.F.W.A. at Calgary where she was elected convenor of the Social Service Council for the province and organization director for the Lethbridge constituency in which capacities she served very successfully until 1929 when she retired and was followed by Mrs. Marie Malloy and later by Mrs. Peters. The Cardston association carried on under the able leadership of Mrs. Emily Olsen, Mrs. Ed Caldwell and Miss L. Neilson and others.

The Primary

The first Primary in Western Canada was organized at Lee's Creek, Nov. 20, 1887. The president was Mrs. Sarah B. Daines.

The L.D.S. Primary stake board was organized at Cardston, June 9, 1895, with President Amy D. Allen; first counsellor, Emily H. Bigelow; second counsellor, Lucinda L. Woolf; secretary treasurer, Hattie S. Woolf. They were energetic in collecting and teaching the small children of the early settlers and were much beloved for their services. Among their activities can be recalled a fife and drum band which enlivened many entertainments. They served until Mrs. Allen moved to Raymond in 1904—9 years—where her husband, Heber S. Allen was called to preside over the newly created Taylor Stake.

Mrs. Lucinda L. Woolf was elected president in 1904 and chose as her counsellors Emily H. Bigelow and Talitha M. Carlson with Miss Quina Austin as secretary-treasurer and as choristers Ruby May and Fern Bigelow with Elizabeth Harker, Mrs. Norris and May Brant and Etta Dowdle as aids. They worked diligently until 1908 when President Woolf moved to Salt Lake City. At this time they had primaries organized in 12 wards of the stake which required a great deal of travelling and labor to keep interest growing and many stories of mishaps and adventure could be told of their travels around the country with buggies and teams over swollen streams without bridges, and roads in the tall grass that were merely cattle or Indian trails; sometimes having to sleep on beds on the floors but time or space does not permit. They were well recompensed in the greetings of their flocks and the joy that comes from labors well done.

Mrs. Emily Bigelow was president from 1908 to 1916, her councillors being Elizabeth Harker and May Brant. President Bigelow died in 1916 and was succeeded by Elizabeth Harker who was released in 1921 and Jane Anderson sustained President. She presided for six years and in August, 1927, Pearl Woolf was sustained president. She was released in May, 1928, and Miss Thelma Burnham carried on for the next three months when Mrs. Woolf was again called and worked for three years when she moved to Provo, Utah. In 1931, Mrs. Clara Stutz was made president and she and her board are still working successfully.

The Civic Club

An organization which functioned for a couple of years in Cardston and assisted in the accomplishment of a number of improvements in our surroundings was the Civic club. In January, 1927, a number of progressive citizens got together and discussed "our town's affairs" from the mayor and town council down through the water works and sewage problems to the muddy streets, cow nuisance, poor fences for poultry, etc. They created a constitution and elected officers, D. O. Wight, president to enforce their demands and then Cardston had a wise mayor by name of Mark Spencer who rose up and made a fine speech and took the whole Civic club under his wing, so to speak, and told them of the many things they could do by co-operating with the council for the benefit of the town. He outlined an ambitious program of road work, etc., and strange as it sounds the club did do what he suggested.

That fall the first big gravel drive was put on and men and teams donated work for four days gravelling and grading the streets. There were about 100 men each day. Tia Sang who owned the largest restaurant in Cardston donated the use of his big dining room and furnished the cooks for vegetables and meats. Mr. Phipps donated the bread and all the merchants and housewives donated something, even girls from high school preparing vegetables, etc., and waiting on tables all under the personal supervision of Miss Lu Neilson and Mrs. T. M. Carlson. After the 400 meals had been served and everybody was happy that committee presented the mayor with a bill of $34.70 for the town to pay. We think it a record.

The cow herd was established to everyone's satisfaction, the C. P. R. built a new station, a playground for the children created at Island Park, a primitive swimming hole cleaned in Lee's Creek and at last the government has promised Cardston a new post office building. Also the soldiers' memorial committee were resurrected and our war veterans honored in a fitting manner. The Civic club received public thanks, but no medals, from Mayor Spencer and disbanded.

FIRST L.D.S. MISSIONARIES CALLED

From Cardston District. They were sent to the Manitoba Conference in the fall of 1897. The first three, seated, left to right, are Edward Leavitt, son of Thos. R. Leavitt; Nels Hansen, bishop of Aetna for a number of years, and Frank May, son of James May, a pioneer. The second man standing from the left is Alva Merkley. The others in the picture are from Utah.

William Aldridge Early Crude Oil Operator in Waterton Park; First Boom Started at Oil City

William "Bill" Aldridge will always be mentioned in connection with the discovery of oil in Alberta. It was in 1887 that Aldridge, who came into Canada from Utah, discovered an oil seepage in what is now Waterton National Park. He had heard about the oil when he was in British Columbia, Aldridge made good use of his discovery. He recovered the crude by soaking sacks in it, then wringing out the oil into cans and selling it to the ranchers for lubricating oil and for surgical dressings. The Aldridge oil camp was one of the early landmarks in the Kootenay Lakes country.

While "Bill" Aldridge of Cardston, made commercial use of the seepage oil from the mountains, he was not the first to set out in search for the "liquid gold." Away back in the '80's a man by the name of Lafayette French was in the Waterton country. While there a squaw dressed a wounded leg for him and she used crude oil. He did not ask her where she found the oil but later on he did mention it to Allan P. Patrick, Domonion government surveyor, and the two, through the aid of the Indians, found the creek where oil trickled forth.

Patrick interested Lineham and Leeson of Calgary, in the oil show and a well was sunk by the Rocky Mountain Development Company. It was started in 1901 and in less than a year oil was struck. The first oil boom in Alberta was on in what became known as Oil City. A number of companies took a hand in the development but interest wavered due to the isolation of the field, the tremendous difficulties in the way of operations, and getting in equipment. So the early promoters were forced to admit temporary defeat, but today another well is going down on Cameron Creek, scene of the rise and fall of many fond dreams of riches in the old days.

CARDSTON, AT NIGHT

Nestling in a wooded valley,
Brooded over by Old Chief,
On either side a winding river
Lies little Cardston town, asleep.

On a night of velvet darkness,
Gazing downward from the heights
Above the banks of the St. Mary,
You then may see a string of lights.

'Gainst the blackness of the mountain,
Like a necklace on dark throat
Of a glamorous, dusky Negress,
While underneath the darker coat

Of the night-sky, Cardston Temple,
Its white dome, like lustre pearl
Casts a fair, etheral beauty;
Bathed in bowl of light, aswirl.

But all else is Stygian darkness;
Lights and Temple dome, alone,
Tell a little town is sleeping,
Ringed round about by mountain zone.

Symbol of her sons and daughters;
Lights and pearly Temple dome,
While the strength of circling mountains
Fit emblem is of guarded home.

Haste then, sons and daughters, homeward
For her Golden Jubilee;
Little Cardston of the Foothills
Joyous welcome has for thee!

—Anne Wilson Habgood.
Cardston, Alta.

The World's Leading Sewing Machine Co.

takes this opportunity to extend best wishes to the town of Cardston on its Golden Jubilee.

When you buy a sewing machine make sure it's a Singer. Repairs, service and sales, in all parts of the world.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.
CARDSTON — LETHBRIDGE.

Geo. B. Butler, Representative. 620-3rd Ave. S. Lethbridge.

This is Our 50th Birthday, Too . . .

therefore we have special pleasure in extending greetings and congratulations to the people of Cardston.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Branch Office, Dominion Bank Bldg., CALGARY, ALTA.

DISTRICT OFFICE, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bldg. LETHBRIDGE.

W. REG. JONES W. A. BLENNER-HASSETT
REPRESENTATIVES

1887 - Golden Jubilee Year - 1937

Active Community Organizations

Cardston Board of Trade First Organized Early Present Century

SOMETIME shortly after the dawn of the century the Cardston Board of Trade was formed by a small group of businessmen of Cardston. Their ambitions were for a better town, more and better business, advertising our resources and inviting more people to the town and district, and then, after the people got here, to help make it a better place to live in. A recent slogan has been "better business for Cardston"; another "If it benefits Cardston, we're for it."

The accumulation of books, files, papers, etc., has caused a surplus that the succeeding officers have handed from one to another until the inevitable has happened—a loss of files that record the past incumbents of office. However, 'their deeds live after them' and suffice it to say that nearly all of the businessmen of Cardston were solidly behind the officers and took turns, almost as Rotarians do today, in being president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Officers to date so far as obtainable are listed here under:

President

1910—D. S. Beach.
1911—D. S. Beach.
1912—E. N. Barker.
1913—H. D. Folsom.
1914—H. C. Phipps.
1915—W. H. Steed.
1923-1931—J. Y. Card.
1932—Parley Christensen and
1932—P. Christensen and J. Y. Card.
1933-1936—J. Y. Card.
1937—Chas. O. Asplund.

Secretary

1904—C. A. Gigot.
1906—E. N. Barker.
1910—D. E. Harris, jr. and E. N. Barker.
1911—E. N. Barker.
1912—J. Y. Card.
1913—J. Y. Card.
1914-15—S. H. Nelson.
1923-1925—H. M. Jackson.
1926-1928—B. F. Tanner.
1929—Ross R. May.
1930—Ross R. May.
1931—N. E. Tanner.
1932—N. E. Tanner and W. H. Duce.
1933-1936—W. H. Duce.
1936—P. C. Gregson.
1937—P. C. Gregson.

The present other officers of the board are: J. Y. Card, vice-president; B. R. Godfrey, treasurer; executive committee: H. J. Matkin, K. L. Lee. Geo. Wolff, Lyle Holland, C. B. Cheesman and Robert Shaw, filling place of K. L. Lee who moved to Calgary, P. C. Gregson is secretary.

Accomplishments

Some of the accomplishments of the past boards of trade are the procuring of a good mail service, when we sent delegates right to Ottawa for the purpose; better train service (in the older days); pepped up bus service now. In the years 1910-11-12 the board sent and assisted Arthur Perry in sending exhibits of grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., to the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane, Colorado Springs and Lethbridge. Mr. Perry won many honors for himself and for Cardston.

A constant booster for better roads, better mail services for the district points, 14 of them getting mails through the Cardston post office, routes running west, south and east, this board has been very active. Short course schools of the department of agriculture have been fostered and carried on by this board, and every service that could be devised for the benefit of the rural districts has been pushed vigorously. One huge and worthwhile task was the securing of the railroad for Glenwood, Hillspring and Whisky Gap. Jos. Y. Card, the then president, sent in a monster petition for it, then, during three solid years he gave the C.P.R. no peace for every month, during those three years he either wrote, phoned, wired, personally contacted, petitioned or had delegations wait on this company until, like the parable of the "unjust judge" because of "the importunings, and because this thing doth weary me," if for no other reason, the request was granted and the new railroad, like The Herald, "Serves the South," thanks to the Cardston Board of Trade.

Publicity

Every sign post and sign board on the streets of Cardston is the result of the direct efforts of this active body of businessmen, and even road signs in the country roads as a 'guide to their path' have resulted from its efforts, all without asking the municipality for money for the purpose. Many thousands of letters have been answered and information to enquirers sent from the board's office, which is usually the president's office. When the Rotary club began active and weekly meetings it has, in a way, taken over some of the functions of the board, but both work in harmony. It may well be remembered that the Cardston Board of Trade is the only organization that can and does unite all shades of opinion and creeds and clans and clubs under one banner of mutual self-help. As during the dedication of the Temple in 1923 the board distributed thousands of folders and advertisements, so it will be doing the same thing during the great Golden Jubilee. And it will continue its good efforts for the benefit of all.

I.O.O.F. Lodge of Cardston

In 1909 the first lodge of the Oddfellows was organized at Cardston. Three of the charter members were Dr. O. D. Weeks (Noble Grand), A. J. Stoddard, and W. W. Sheffield, but this lodge finally gave way to a reorganization in the year 1915 with W. G. Ward as first N.G. and has since that date functioned as Lee's Creek Lodge No. 123, I.O.O.F. The date of the charter is 1915, Sept. 15. On Dec. 31, the same year Dr. V. V. Christie became N.G. of the lodge and the lodge flourished under his paternal and energetic guidance, he, later, becoming the provincial head of this fraternal order.

In social and welfare work among its members and among others it has held its place in the community, raising considerable money for those in need and carrying on in a true charitable manner.

It is interesting to note the names of the men who are and have been identified in the lodge, and for this information and dates we are indeted to W. G. C. Laidlaw. Scan the following names. You will know some, perhaps many, and may meet most of them at the Jubilee. In the past 20 years of lodge work, here are some of the members:

Jas. C. Scott, E. B. Cook, Wm. T. Ottewell, A. E. Knight, R. W. Beck, Wm. Wood, R. Weston, N. B. Calder, N. Downie, John Woolford, Sr., Robt. Ayton, Chas. Udall, W. H. Hannon, Wm. I. Freek, Rev. S. E. Annis, Rev. E. A. Irwin, D. G. Oland, Stanley Baxter, G. D. Hamilton, W. W. Sheffield, Henry Noble, A. McMillan, Harold Oland, Arthur Longstaff, D. B. Christie, R. P. Howell, A. M. Clark F. W. Burton, Archie W. Sheffield, Geo. A. Wolfe, T. M. Williams, Jas. O. Taylor, Frank Bates, Chas. Ottewell, Dr. V. V. Christie,

JOS. Y. CARD
Many times President of Board.

Fred Best, Alex Noble, Dr. J. K. Mulloy, Chas S. Russel, Wm. N. Gardner, J. M. Killock, H. E. Kelley, Dr. Pickup, K. C. Madsen, S. T. Halton, Dr. R. W. Lynn, Claude Ferguson, R. M. Oldroyd, Oliver Aldridge, W. J. Roberts, T. E. Weston, Thos. Pickering, Rev. H. W. Stevenson, H. C. Mobbs, C. W. Pickup, Frank H. Kelley, Peter Parker, P. Bilderbeck, Geo. F. Lynch, Frank Brown.

For a number of years the lodge meetings were held in a rented hall in the Cardston Implement company building, which hall was used also by the A.F. and A.M., the latter now meeting in their own Masonic hall, the former "Hoyt" home in the south part of the town.

The one individual who has done most for the lodge in the town and district is Dr. V. V. Christie. Although doing a real whole time job as government veterinarian in charge of a huge territory extending west to the B.C. boundary, north to Lethbridge and even beyond, and east to Coutts, he has also taken pleasure in his responsibility in this fraternal order. Many young men have been helped to a larger vision by his friendly and diplomatic advice.

Cardston Rotary

The Cardston Rotary Club is one of the live community organizations of the Temple City. It was organized March 7, 1929, the sponsors being the Lethbridge Rotary Club. At that time John Dow was president of the Lethbridge club and Fred McNally of Edmonton, was district governor.

The charter members follow: C. W. Burt, J. S. Low, J. Y. Card, J. E. Pugh, D. O. Wight, John Woslying, B. F. Tanner, Canon Middleton, Dr. W. Woolf, S. W. Low, M. D. Cahoon, E. R. Robinson, C. W. Card, E. J. Wood, Warren L. Smith, J. F. Atterton, Geo. A. Duce, O. E. Bates, W. G. C. Laidlaw and G. S. Brown.

This roll has been supplemented by a number of active members—31 at present—in which nine of the original charter members are included.

Presidents in order follow: John Pugh, J. S. Low, Canon Middleton, W. G. C. Laidlaw, M. A. Coombs, D. O. Wight, S. W. Low, M. D. Cahoon, Gordon S. Brewerton.

A few of the projects and accomplishments of the club to date are:

1. Establishment of International Goodwill meetings. These were held consecutively in the U.S. and Canada.
2. Origin of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.
3. Christmas Cheer fund—generous proportions each year.
4. Student loans.
5. Swine Club, second year, 25 members.
6. Playground for kiddies under construction.
7. Flower shows.
8. Entertain war veterans Nov. 11 of each year.

Cardston Municipal Hospital

Cardston has been one of the most progressive communities in the province with respect to medical service and hospitalization for its people. The Cardston Municipal hospital, which offers first class care and service, is a modern institution efficiently staffed and managed.

The Cardston Municipal Hospital Board was created as a corporate body in 1918 and became operative in the fall of the following year. The first board follows: W. G. Smith, chairman, representing L. I. D. No. 9; W. E. Pitcher, Cardston; J. A. Johansen, L.I.D. No. 3; V. I. Stewart, Cochrane, and L.I.D. No. 10, and H. E. Kelly, Spring Coulee, L.I.D. No. 3. One of the board members, Mr. Johansen, remained on the board until March, 1937, an outstanding period of service.

The first secretary was H. E. Kelly and the first superintendent Miss A. C. Sheran, of the noted Lethbridge pioneer family of that name.

Private Hospital

Prior to the municipal hospital there was a private one started by the late Dr. R. W. Lynn of Lethbridge. Following that private venture a group of citizens organized the Cardston Hospital Ltd., and the present organization took over the buildings and improvements. The original bond issue of $12,500 was paid up many years ago.

In 1936 a brick addition was built. Miss F. Roberts is the present superintendent and there are seven nurses on the staff. The hospital has 29 beds and all Cardston doctors are on the medical staff. The present board follows: Sam Harker, Glenwood, chairman; Mayor J. S. Low, Cardston; R. S. Thompson, Spring Coulee; Harden West, Mountain View; August Neuman, Woolford. Seth Nelson of Cardston is the secretary of the board.

To ratepayers the services of the hospital are free except for the $1 per day basic charge. Non-ratepayers pay the full rate. Ratepayers get X-ray service for one-half the regular price.

Medical Contract

Cardston has done some excellent pioneering also in medical service. In this connection D. O. Wight, member of a pioneer family and for a number of years editor of the Cardston News, was a prime mover, doing much of the early development work. It originated in his Adult class of the Mutual Improvement Association. It has been in operation now for six years and has been satisfactory to all parties concerned. A yearly fee of $25 per family in advance covers all medical care with the exception of specialist service. One of the most valuable results of the contract is that persons needing medical attention do not defer seeing a doctor. They go at once thus warding off many dangerous physical ailments.

C. O. ASPLUND
1937 President of Board of Trade.

Cardston Customs Office

The Cardston customs office was first incharge of Fred Shaw as collector. Mr. Shaw was later collector of customs at Lethbridge. When the pioneers came in they cleared customs at Macleod, which proved difficult at times, because of the distance. Mr. Shaw was succeeded by E. N. Barker. He, in turn, was succeeded by Martin Woolf, who was a member of the legislature for a number of years and deputy speaker. John Parrish was next appointed and Milton W. Hansen is now in charge of the office as sub-collector.

The customs office at Carway was opened in 1927 but prior to this there was an office at Twin Lakes opened in 1905. Twin Lakes was closed when the Whiskey Gap office was opened for handling highway traffic and grain from the U.S. brought into Canada in bond. J. R. Gresham is the sub-collector there and William Roberts at Carway. O. D. Steed is the immigration inspector at Carway from May 1 to October 2 each year. There is also an office at the new Chief Mountain port of entry with R. W. Weiler as customs and excise enforcement officer.

In connection with the customs office at Cardston it is recorded that in 1893 P. H. Neale was made a sub-collector at the St. Mary's police detachment and he continued in that office until 1894 when the police detachment took over the duties, carrying on until 1895, when Fred Shaw was installed. In July, 1901, the office was moved to Cardston and Mr. Shaw continued serving until 1907 when he was transferred to Lethbridge. E. N. Barker then took over the duties, followed by the other gentlemen mentioned.

CONGRATULATIONS
on the occasion of
CARDSTON'S JUBILEE
Robins Printing Co.
LETHBRIDGE.
The Old-Time Printers With New Ideas
30 years serving Southern Alberta businessmen.

Best Wishes to Cardston
SUPINA'S (3 Stores)
LETHBRIDGE
Mercantile Co.
Klever Dress Shop
Semi-Ready Store.

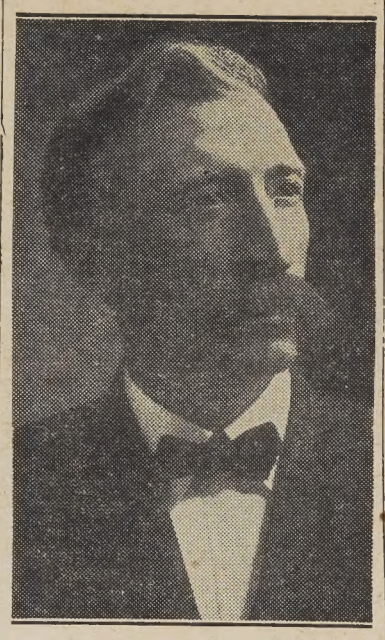
President Wood Is Church Leader

A man who has exerted a powerful influence on the affairs of the Latter Day Saints for many years is Edward J. Wood, president of the Alberta stake and of the Alberta temple. He was born 71 years ago in Salt Lake City, his father being William Wood, a butcher, and a veteran of the Crimean War. His mother was Elizabeth Gentry Wood. In his youth he was called "Teddy" and as a boy he accompanied his parents on a mission of colonization to Dixie, or the country far south of Salt Lake. It was then Mexican territory. Later it became Arizona territory and today the spot where the Wood family lived for five years is covered by the lake of the famous Boulder Dam.

From early life he has been devoted to his church and filled three missions to the South Sea Islands. More than once he has been shipwrecked, often he has been the only white person on an island, thousand of miles he has travelled by native canoe. It was during his early missionary years in Samoa that Robert Louis Stevenson, in quest of health, found his way to the islands. He and the young Mormon missionary became good friends. It was on that beautiful tropic ilse that Stevenson conceived the classic story, "Treasure Island." President Wood is a deep admirer of Stevenson, and often quotes him. He describes his as a "gentlemanly Scotchman, tall and frail physically, and a most entertaining conversationalist."

In 1901 he was sent by President Joseph F. Smith to Cardston on a special mission for the M.I.A. and was so impressed with the country that he eventually moved his family to Alberta and here he has remained. In 1903 he became president of the Alberta stake and from the time of the dedication of the temple he has been its president. His counsellors are Joseph Y. Card and Z. W. Jacobs.

In addition to his church work, President Wood has large farming and ranching interests. He was largely responsible for the settlement of the Cochrane Ranche tract bought by the church over 30 years ago and which today is the thriving United Irrigation project. His 600-acre farm is a model.



PRES. E. J. WOOD
Of Alberta Stake of the L. D. S. Church and President of the Alberta Temple. He is one of the pioneers of the district.

Real Pioneers

JOHANNES ANDERSON

This biography of Johannes Anderson, Cardston pioneer, is by T. A. Anderson, his son.

My father, Johannes Anderson, was born on January 2, 1829, at Lilla Hostet, Ofta, Socken Sken, Sweden, oldest son of Andrew Nielson and Annie Jensen. He was rather small for his age and the parents, thinking that he could not do the farm work, put him at a trade of shoe repairing. But Johannes did not like this work. He buried his first wife, Kjersti Nielson and two children in Sweden. According to the custom of those days, he had to gain the permission of the King of Sweden in order to remarry and this time he married Ceceila, a sister of his first wife. He was baptized a member of the Latter Day Stains church on Aug. 25, 1852.

On May 4, 1865, he, with his wife and two children, left Sweden for America in a small sailboat. For ten weeks they sailed the sea. So slow and tiresome was this journey, that on one occasion the wind blew the boat back as far as they had journeyed in three days. Little faith did their friends have that this ship could ever sail the ocean to reach its destination, that when they docked at New York, great rejoicing was had by all the passengers. The boat, however, on the return voyage, was only one day out at sea when it was lost. The two children died and were buried in the ocean during the trip.

By Ox Team

They journeyed to Omaha and then by ox team crossed the plains to Utah, arriving there in the fall of 1865, and located at Farmington, Utah. Three years later he moved and located at Millville, Cache County, Utah. Farming and fruit raising were his main occupations here. A story is told of his energy, that he worked the first team so fast as he would run and drive the team, that by noon the team was worn out. While the harness was being changed, he ate his dinner and away he went again and by nightfall the second team was worn out.

In the spring of 1887, April 5th, he migrated to Cardston, Canada, arriving here on May 23, 1887, in the company of Thos. Leavitt and their families. Immediately they tilled and planted crops, raising oats and potatoes the first summer.

Although small of stature in his youth, by his will power and determination, along with his energy, he developed a strong body, never knowing a sick day. He lived a useful life to the age of 91 years and died on June 23, 1920, at Cardston, Alberta. He prided himself in never having lost a footrace, running with men 20 years his junior.

He prospered as a farmer in Alberta, "never knowing a crop failure." His home is known for its beauty of trees, flowers, and vegetation. His hospitality was known far and wide, both to Indians and white men. He attended all his church duties faithfully. It is noted that he spent one-third of his life in Sweden, one-third in Utah and one-third in Canada.

The posterity of Johanes Anderson numbers, including in-laws, 345 people. This family is well organized and hold their reunions twice a year.

SAMUEL MATKIN

Among the earliest of early settlers was Samuel Matkin and his wife, Sena, who arrived on or about the 16th of May. Mr. Card had planted the first garden on the 3rd of May, turning the first sod on the 2nd of May, and Samuel Matkin did some of the other first plowing shortly after his arrival. Mr. Matkin was born August 19, 1850, in West Leigh, Lancashire, England, and died in Cardston January 16, 1905. His wife was born February 28, 1860, in Denmark, and died February 17th, 1914, here.

The first white boy born on Lee's Creek was Lee Ora, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matkin on December 17, 1887. He was named for Lee's Creek and Charles Ora Card.

Mr. Matkin's family on arrival consisted of his son, Henry, who came out with Mr. Card's family June 3rd, Henry, then a boy, driving livestock.

Samuel Matkin was the first mail carrier to the pioneer settlement. The mail was brought by an Indian from Macleod to Standoff where the Indian swam the river on horseback, delivering the mail to Mr. Matkin, who brought it on to Cardston.

Mr. Matkin was a teamster, scout, timberman and builder of ability. His children are Henry of Leavitt, who married Mildred Baker, and is the father of thirteen children all living in Southern Alberta, except the eldest, W. H., who is working for an oil exploration company in Johannesburg, South Africa. The daughter, Lois, Mrs. Ed. Low, lives in California. There are 17 grandchildren. Ben and Simpson live at Magrath.

Henry, however, is the only child who emigrated in 1887, other children are Heber J., successful merchant at Cardston; Rose, Mrs. William Curless of Spring Coulee, and Katie, Mrs. Pat Patrick of Turner Valley.

One of the amusing incidents of this character sketch is told by Mr. Matkin.

The story is from the late George Skelding. In the year 1887, Mr. Skelding, then working for the Cochrane Ranching Company who occupied the land which is now the United Irrigation District, was asked by Mr. Cochrane to hook up the buggy and they would go and fire the Mormons off their lease. When they arrived at the hill where the Indian hospital now is and looked at the little camp of immigrants. Mr. Cochrane stopped the buggy and said, "We shall leave them alone; they will all winter kill anyway," and they returned to the ranch. The same fall, however, the entire company of male immigrants was hired to put up all the ranch hay for the Cochranes, which was a Godsend to the people and gave them the necessary funds. They did not "winter kill."

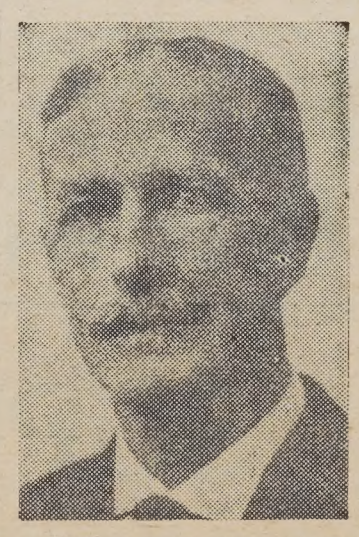
H. S. Allen Was Early Teacher In Temple City

Heber S. Allen, well known Raymond business man, former president of the Taylor stake of the L.D.S. church and a pioneer of Cardston, was born in Hyrum, Utah, December 26, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of his county and at the Brigham Young College at Logan and the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

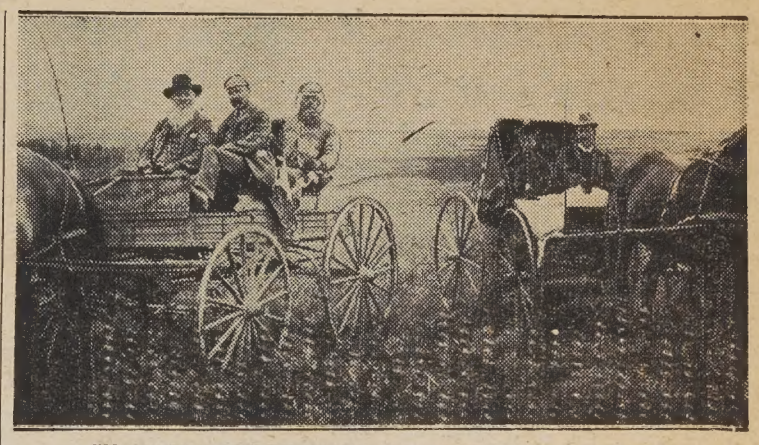
After leaving school he worked with his father on railway construction in Montana and later in Western Canada where he had a hand in the building of the main line of the Canadian Pacific. He was book-keeper for his father. He recalls in his memoirs that they entered Canada via old Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills and crossed the Saskatchewan River by ferry at what is now Medicine Hat. They encountered numbers of bands of Indians for the tribesmen were restless because of the encroachments of the white men onto their domain. That was in 1883, four years before the founding of Cardston.

In the spring of 1886 his father took a contract to build 18 miles of railroad grade north of Helena, Mont., and it was in the fall of that year, while they were camped in Prickly Pear canyon, that Charles Ora Card and two associates, en route to their home in Logan, Utah, from their first trip into Canada, appeared. The trio stopped at the camp for a little rest and then drove on south. Interest in Canada was aroused and in the fall of 1888, Heber S. Allen was located in Cardston, where he taught school and later was employed by the Cardston Mercantile company's store, started by President Card. In the spring of 1889 he married Miss Amy Leonard, Bishop Woolf performing the ceremony.

Mr. Allen states that his pay for teaching school in those early days was meagre indeed—$5 a week for 10 weeks. On July 1, 1892 Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster at Cardston, the first Mormon, it is believed, to enter the Canadian civil service. He served on the town council and in 1899, with Eph. Harker, built the Cardston roller mills operated by water power. In 1903 when the Alberta stake was divided and a new stake organized at Raymond, Mr. Allen moved to Raymond to become stake president, a position he held with distinct honor until 1936, when he retired, being succeeded by T. George Wood. He established in Raymond the Raymond Mercantile Company, one of the largest general stores in Southern Alberta. He headed the board of the old Knight Academy, assisted in the building of the Raymond Opera House, served on the Raymond town council and was a supporter of the Board of Trade. Mr. Allen is a successful mixed farmer and has always had unbounded faith in Alberta.



The late Mark Spencer was a prominent early Cardston business man. He was mayor five terms. In his administration cement sidewalks, electric lights and other improvements were introduced.



STARTING IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA
The beginning of the Galt Company canal system in Alberta. Following the route of the then proposed canal from St. Mary River—Cardston in the background, in the summer of 1898. The previous November, Geo. G. Anderson, consulting engineer, had reported on the project. The party seen above consists of Charles Ora Card, founder of Cardston, driving, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Head of England, one of the large shareholders in the company, in the back seat. The latter, with his son, had been sent by shareholders in England to make the deciding report on the project. Mr. E. T. Galt is driving in the buggy with Mrs. C. O. Card. The photo was taken by Mr. Magrath.

H. S. ALLEN
Pioneer school teacher and business man of Cardston and for many years President of the Taylor stake of the L.D.S. church, Raymond.

AGENTS WHO HAVE SERVED ON RESERVE

Before the year 1884, the N.W.M.P. had charge of the Indian work in Southern Alberta. Over the Bloods were Inspectors Antrobus and Col. Norman Macleod, father of N. T. Macleod of Lethbridge. Originally there were some 3000 Bloods; today the population is 1366. The Indian Agents and the years they filled the position follow: W. Pocklington, 1884-1890; James Wilson, 1890-1902; R. N. Wilson, 1902-1912; W. J. Hyde, 1912-1913; W. J. Dilworth, 1913-1919; J. B. Ostrander, 1919-1921; F. T. Faunt, 1921-1926; J. E. Pugh, 1926 to date.

Two Pioneers Only Remain

The 1887 pioneers have passed away one by one after seeing some of the fruits of their early toil and sacrifice. With the recent death of Jeremiah Leavitt memories of that eventful year were recalled, also the fact that now only two of the original elder group are now living. They are Le Grand Robinson of Salt Lake City and Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell of Logan, Utah.

"Jerry" Leavitt was the fifth to succumb of the twelve young people in their 'teens who came with the '87 company. The Thos. R. Leavitt family arriving with the first company numbered seven, of whom J. Amos Leavitt, at the time an infant, is now the only one living. Other members of the family soon began to arrive and settle in the location made by Thomas R. Leavitt, and which is now known as Leavitt. "Jerry" was only sixteen but he took a man's part in the trek north, also in plowing, haying, cutting and hauling logs, etc. He assisted in building the first houses, outbuildings, and church, which were all erected during the late summer, fall and early winter. Time was precious as there was much to do in the new settlement and all had to do his or her part. That fine spirit of co-operation characterized all those early pioneer efforts.

"I remember 'Jerry' Leavitt in his shirt sleeves playing baseball in January, 1888—he was always active in sport and in the Old Timers' organization. He was always dependable and trustworthy," said an Old Timer recently.

President Card's Teamster Tells of Overland Trek

When the trek of the Cardston pioneers was made overland in the year 1887 President Card's wagon was driven by Francis C. Preece. He did not remain in Canada and is now residing in Richmond, Utah. He has written the following interesting letter to Joseph Y. Card, Jubilee secretary:

Dear Sir:

Having read your letter of May 4 in the Herald-Journal of Logan, and since, to my best knowledge, I am the only survivor of those who went to Canada from Cache Valley in the spring of 1887 **and did not remain there,** I thought I would write you in the hope that we would both be benefitted.

I drove one of your father's teams from Logan to the present Cardston and remained with the camp till in October. During this time, I saw and played with you practically every day and I wonder if you have any memory of me or if you have heard of me through your parents.

We arrived at Lee's Creek on June 3, but my father, Mark Preece, together with Messrs. Allen, Matkin, Daines, Layne, Leavitt and Anderson arrived there some three weeks before.

About six weeks after our arrival Allen, Matkin, Miles, Layne, and myself with teams started out for the timber to obtain building material with Messrs. Ashe and Barker, Daines, and my father who rode ahead on horses to blaze the trail for us.

When we reached the timber I felled the first tree while the others were tending their horses and then I tended mine and it so happened that I pulled into camp with the first load of building timber which was later sold to your father.

L. D. S. Church Ranch Holdings

It's a pretty well known brand, "NH" combined on the left rib. It is the brand of the Mormon church ranch cattle, for the church still owns a 29,000-acre ranch stocked with cattle and sheep. It is part on the old Cochrane Ranch property bought from the Cochrane Ranching Company in 1906. The ranch covered 66,000 acres of beautiful lying land, much of it with river frontage some 20 miles northwest of Cardston.

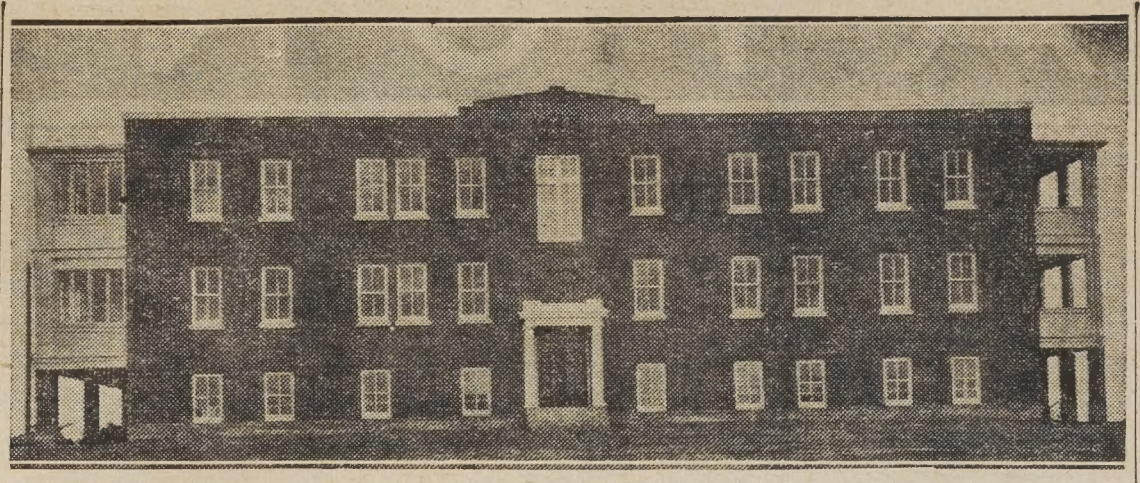
The church acquired the property for colonization purposes as always it has interested itself in a tangible way in the economic as well as spiritual welfare of its people. It desired to make homes for its people. The Mormon church is known to be in "Big Business," as the saying is, and quite frankly admits this if Big Business means enterprises calculated to build up the community and nation and give economic security and contentment to its people. The purchase of the Cochrane ranch and the sugar industry are examples of this policy. Early co-operatives launched by Brigham Young in Utah and by Charles Ora Card in Canada are further examples.

U.I.D. Formed

The ranch was colonized by the church and today there are three flourishing wards on the tract—Hillspring, Glenwood and Hartley. The United Irrigation District set up in 1923 covers much of the original property. The U.I.D. has encountered difficult problems during the lean years with farm commodity prices at a low ebb. But it is felt that the turn in the tide has come and that the future will see enormous strides made in developing the block. Chester Asplund, project manager in charge of this development program, is confident of a consistent growth along diversified farming lines. A well balanced agriculture, based on irrigation, is the aim on the project.

Mt. View Project

Not far from the U.I.D. is the smaller Mountain View irrigation project serving 4400 acres. It was built by donations and work on the part of farmers interested and has been decidedly successful. All its financial obligations have been fully paid up and it is meeting a real need in that section of the southwest.



BLOOD INDIAN HOSPITAL

At Cardston. This modern institution overlooking the town provides medical treatment for the members of the tribe. The Catholic Order of the Grey Nuns is in charge. The architect was R. Guerney Orr, R.A.D.C., of Ottawa.

Music and Drama

In music and drama Cardston has excelled. Like the pioneers of Utah, those who came to Canada fifty years ago turned to the amateur stage as a means of recreation and development, and at an early date plays, concerts, etc., were put on. "Aunt" Zina Card was a leading figure in "home dramatics" while frequently casts from other towns including Macleod, visited the young southwestern metropolis sometimes playing two-night stands.

Some of those early plays may have been old time "thrillers" but they filled their place in the life of the community and paved the way for the better types of drama that came later. Early in Utah's history, Brigham Young built the Salt Lake theatre, the most famous playhouse between Chicago and San Francisco in its day. Those early interests kindled in the drama have been sustained in Mormon communities generally.

Cardston for three years now has had a live Little Theatre Group. This organization has interested itself in the better class of plays and its performances at the annual Alberta Drama Festival have drawn very favorable comment from eminent adjudicators. John S. Smith and others have been active promoters of this movement which aims to raise the standards of the drama in the community and also give the public something worthwhile from the legitimate stage rather than subject them to a complete diet of screen drama.

The Cardston Operatic Society has also been active, staging such productions as "The Bohemian Girl." The M.I.A. has given able leadership to this work.

In music great strides have been made. S. S. Newton organized the first Cardston band and for years has been a choir conductor. He is now the conductor at the temple. Frank Layne, now in Portland, is a well remembered choir leader, but perhaps the Alberta Stake choir reached its peak under the direction of Luella Steed Smith, a gifted, trained singer and all-round musician. Cardston has always given its support to the Alberta Musical Festival.

An Early Visit to Waterton Lakes

ONE OF THE few remaining members of the original pioneer party who reached the site of the town of Cardston June 3, 1887, is Mrs. Jane Woolf Bates, the first school teacher. Mrs. Bates was the daughter of John A. Woolf, a patriarch of the Mormon church beloved by thousands, and the first bishop of the Cardston ward. The ward was organized in October, 1888 and Johannes Anderson and Thomas R. Leavitt were sustained as counsellors to the new bishop, the first ever to be so ordained and installed in the Dominion of Canada. Mrs. Bates recalls this and many other important historical incidents in the founding of the L.D. S. colonies in Alberta.

The ward belonged to the Cache stake of the church, the farthest north stake in the church at the time as the populous stakes in the State of Idaho were organized years later. Logan, Utah, was the centre of the stake and President Card was its head.

New Canadian Home

"We really soon learned to love our Canadian home," said Mrs. Bates recently in looking back over the years to the early settlement. "It was different in many ways to our old Utah home and yet we had the high Rockies to the west as a reminder of the land we had left. There were no roads, of course, only trails, mostly buffalo trails. They were to be found running across the prairie in different directions. The buffalo had gone out but their bones were in evidence most everywhere, in great piles of them. I remember well, standing on a pile of buffalo skulls out on the prairie one day to mount my pony."

Waterton In The '90's

Social life in the new community was always on a healthy plane and the settlers soon began to venture about the country. Mrs. Bates remembers clearly an outing to Kooteney Lakes, now Waterton National park, in the early 90's. There were three families in the party: The Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hammer and Mr. and Mrs. Wolsey. The trip was made over the little-known prairie trail by team and wagon and Mrs. Bates admits it was not the easiest travelling.

She recalls passing through the grassy foothills into the mountains, of seeing the cabin and post of the famous pioneer and trader, "Kootenai" Brown and his Cree wife, of establishing their camp near the lake and of riding horses (wagons could get no farther) to the Aldridge cabins on the middle lake. At the time the park region was the scene of Alberta's first "oil boom" and Mrs. Bates says more than one oil derrick studded the skyline. One derrick rose where the Waterton dance pavilion now stands, she says. There were a number of log cabins and stables there, and considerable activity.

There was one woman in the camp, wife of an engineer from Winnipeg. "She kindly led us up through the dense foliage and over a rather dangerous and steep bridle path to a point above the falls, now Cameron falls. This was the only way we could get a view of the beautiful falls, so dense was the timber and underbrush on that section of the present townsite," she said.

Old Steamboat

"There was an old steamboat on the lakes at the time used we were told, by the oil drillers in moving in material and equipment. It was quite a serviceable boat and we enjoyed a trip from Aldridge bay to the head of the lakes, which was, of course, American territory. We got off the boat on to American soil and looked about as much as we could although there was then no sign of habitation, just the virgin wilderness. I remember, we enjoyed a dance on the deck of the old steamer. I often wonder now what ever became of it.

"I remember that fishing was good in the Kooteney lakes at the time. In fact, I trawled for trout as my husband rowed the boat, and I caught 29 lovely ones. We also went on fishing trips to the St. Mary's lake country and up the Belly river.

"Forest fires were not uncommon in the mountains in those early days. I remember on our first trip to Kooteney Lakes a fire broke out near the first lake, that gave us a real scare. The men were away from camp and the womenfolk and a boy were preparing to beat a hasty retreat when word came that men were fighting the fire and had it under control. That was mighty good news to a group of frightened women and children," said Mrs. Bates.

Utah Excursions

Excursions from Utah, old home of the Cardston settlers, were quite common in those early days, and not a few of those making the trip to see the new land became permanent settlers. Others came merely for the trip, to see a new country and to renew old friendships and, of course, to see relatives. Many a grand re-union took place in Cardston and adjacent districts when the excursions arrived.

Horses For An Organ

Mrs. Woolf, mother of Mrs. Bates, in a letter to her aged mother in Utah, dated April 17, 1896, tells about one of these excursions, and, incidentally, about a trade John W. "Johnny" Woolf had made for a beautiful organ. "Johnny" traded a span of horses for the prized instrument, for there was a lot of barter in those days. She also told her mother also about the Macleod dramatic troupe being billed for a two-nights' stand in Cardston, but the name of the old time "thriller" was not mentioned.

In the letter, as stated, she told about the excursion from Utah, and the flutter of excitement and joy in the settlements that this had created. The round trip fare was $40 and the train would leave Salt Lake for Canada on May 28. It was a 60-day excursion. Well, the excursion came and others were also run from Utah but in time when population grew to fair proportions they were abandoned by the railway company although for many years, special "conference rates" from Canada were arranged to Utah for the semi-annual conferences of the church and thousands were able in this way to keep in touch with the old folks left behind in the pleasant valleys of Utah.

Those Early Floods

Mrs. Bates remembers vividly the early floods in the valley of Lee's creek. The first one, she says, was in the spring of '99 and another big one surged down the valley three or four years later, washing away homes and stables and changing the course of the creek. The swirling current rose up over the windows of houses. During the flood a child of Ephraim Harker, a pioneer sheepman, died. The Harkers lived on the south side of the creek and unable to cross the raging flood, the tiny casket was moved across to the distraught family and friends by cable from the north side of the stream.

"These," said Mrs. Bates, "are just a few of the incidents of the pioneer years in Cardston. Many, many more could be told. I have collected a lot of pioneer material trinkets, photos, etc., through the years and I have also remembered a great deal. Now I think we ought to be grateful to the Lethbridge Herald for sifting out this material and putting it into a special edition where it becomes a permanent record."

HERALD ENGRAVINGS

Most of the cuts used in this Special Edition of the Herald were made in the Herald's Engraving plant, a new department of this newspaper. Many of the photographs of Cardston Today were taken by the Herald's staff photographer. The Herald is one of the few smaller daily newspapers in Canada equipped with an engraving plant, facilities that enable this newspaper to further "Serve the South."

United Church

In 1897 the Rev. Gavin Hamilton of the Presbyterian Church built the first church of that denomination in Cardston. The new and larger edifice was built through the efforts and enthusiasm of Rev. Robert Aylward, and was dedicated on Feb. 21, 1921.

June 10, 1925, church union was consummated, the Presbyterian church at Cardston going into the United Church of Canada. This was during the ministry of Rev. W. H. Stevinson, who served at Cardston on two occasions. After union the membership of the church and Sunday school grew steadily. There has been a United church at Owendale and in 1926 a new church was built at Woolford.

Some of the ministers who have served at Cardston in addition to those mentioned are Revs. Fraser, Whiteman, Walsh, Tait, Cameron and Kellock. Rev. F. T. Habgood is the present minister. He was preceded by Rev. E. Davidge and prior to Mr. Davidge the Rev. M. E. Wiggons was the minister.

CARDSTON REMEMBERS HER WAR HEROES

Cardston gave freely of her sons to King and Empire during the Great War. The 13th C.M.R.'s were stationed there and many in the town and district joined that unit. Today Cardston remembers those war years and the supreme sacrifice made by not a few of her loyal citizens at the front. An imposing War Memorial, pictured above, stands on the Court House grounds. On it are engraved the names of the following who gave their lives during the World War: Lt. A. Dower, Lt. A. Mountain Horse, Lt. S. Thurber, Sergt. H. Devenish, Sergt. H. Briggs, Cpl. C. Broadbent, and Privates R. Booth, A. Gales, W. Leavitt, C. Gooding, W. Coacher, W. Woodward, A. Jensen, N. Sorenson, J. Roberts, W. Sibley, C. Comingsinger. The handsome Cardston Court House is shown in the background, also a glimpse of one of Cardston's churches.

First Camp Site Marked

The campsite of the original company of Cardston pioneers is marked by a stone cairn built by S. S. Newton and H. E. Wynder and others. It will be found just east of Main Street overlooking Lee's Creek. Selected stones from all parts of the Alberta stake of the L.D.S. church went into the construction of the monument which was officially dedicated at memorial services in May, 1936. John S. Smith of the Alberta Stake Presidency, conducted the exercises.

A number of Indians were present for the occasion, Chief Percy Creighton of the Blood tribe, speaking as follows:

Mr. Chairman:—

It is a great privilege to be asked to join in your anniversary ceremony today. Contrasting the changes which have taken place during the time you have been here, one is almost led into dreamland.

My people were here, when your people arrived. You came in covered wagons, we met you with the travois. This has been our ancestral home for many centuries, where the Indians, lived, hunted and died happy.

When our head chief — Red Crow—met your head man, by the side of Lee's Creek, history was made, and that history has been one of the foundation stones in the formation of this district. We extended to you the glad hand of friendship, and this feeling has been steadily developed over since. What was then wide open prairie is now covered with modern stores, and all the equipment which a modern age has given us.

This has only been accomplished by the co-operative efforts of both people. You have helped us, and we have helped you. The emblem of our strength has always been Chief Mountain, which stands there in the distance, as a silent witness, watching our progress.

I only hope, that our friendship which has been so happy in the past, will always abide in the strength of that ancient mountain. As a chief, and a representative of the Blood Indians, I bring you greetings, and wish you continued and greater progress and strength for the future.

OLD DANCE TUNES

One of the most popular forms of entertainment in the early days on the frontier was dancing. And some of the tunes played by the mouth organ artists or fiddlers were: Red Wing, The Girl I Left Behind Me, Pop Goes the Weasel, I Wish I Was Single Again, My Sweetheart's the Man In the Moon, Where Is My Little Dog Gone and Peek a Boo, I See You. Pioneers of Cardston will recall these "popular song hits" of the old, old days. Then, pioneers recall the "singing practices" in the early days of Cardston were merry occasions. Mrs. Jane Woolf Bates tells us that rounds were sung for practice in part singing. Some of these were: Row, Row Your Boat, Ding Dong Bell, The Hunting Sing, Scotland's Burning.

EARLY WARDS

Not many years after the founding of Cardston a number of new Mormon wards or communities were established. The wards formed in those eventful years follow:

Leavitt, Nov. 2, 1896, Frank Leavitt bishop; Magrath, June 12, 1899, Levi Harker, bishop; Stirling, June 25, 1899, Theodore Brandley, bishop; Kimball, December 24, 1899, John M. Dunn, bishop; Beazer, December 9, 1900, Mark E. Beazer, bishop; Caldwell, Sept. 18, 1899, D. H. Caldwell, bishop; Taylorville, May 31, 1900, George Nelson, bishop.

EATON'S

TECO STORE and EATON GROCETERIA, LETHBRIDGE—a Modern Eaton Store Supplying Lethbridge Community with Wearing Apparel and Footwear, Dress Goods and Staples, Furniture and Home Furnishings, Hardwares and Housewares, Auto Accessories, Drugs and Toiletries, Foodstuffs and numerous other lines.

Marching Forward With the West!

A Half Century of Service to Pioneer and Modern

TO those pioneers led by Charles Ora Card who worked overland from the plains of Great Salt Lake to the banks of Lee's Creek and the shadow of Old Chief Mountain fifty years ago; to the men and women who came with him and who followed soon after to carve out a new Empire in Alberta's southwest; to the many Cardston and district old-timers whose attendance at the Jubilee celebration is so eagerly awaited; and to the present population who have carried on from the foundation so well laid, recognition of worthwhile lives and work is given.

FROM Cardston fanwise spread out the settlements which developed the foothills country of the Southwest—the communities of Aetna, Kimball, Beazer, Woolford, Taylorville, Coldwell, Mountain View, Leavitt, Hillspring, Glenwood, farms and ranches, schools and churches, a modern civilization arose in what had been the home of the buffalo. These pioneers of the Latter Day Saints found it a goodly land, and they brought to it the energy, the forethought and the persistence that has made the Cardston district one of the most prosperous areas in the Canadian West.

NOT only that, they introduced into Alberta the art of irrigation. They had practiced it in Utah and Idaho, and they saw here in sparkling mountain streams the opportunity to divert them to man's use so that Nature might be assisted in the production of the crops that would bring new wealth to a new country. Charles Ora Card, who gave his name to Cardston, assisted in every way the development of the irrigation area with the result that fifty years later South Alberta boasts more than a million acres of irrigated land with the assurance of crops that the Big Ditch brings.

1887

1937

WE take an especial pleasure in this opportunity of congratulating the citizens of the Cardston district on the progress you have made since that day when your earliest settler first stuck the nose of his plow into your fertile soil.

FOR we, too, can look back on a history of which we are reasonably proud. It was more than 50 years ago—in 1869—that the T. Eaton Company opened its first retail store. From that day it has been our privilege to serve the pioneer, the dweller in the outposts of civilization, and the modern rural resident—bringing to them through Eaton stores all that has been and is needful for the farm, the home, the person. This has been our contribution to the magical development of the West, including your own smiling territory.

WE salute you! May you long continue in the well-being that has distinguished every step of your progress so far! May we long continue to enjoy our pleasant association with you!

A HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL JUBILEE

and a

CONTINUED AND GROWING PROSPERITY

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
CANADA